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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Hodges Hits Back to Stem Nazi Drive; Americans Speed Inland on Mindoro; U. S. Defines Position on Polish Crisis

Kelly Concedes Defeat; Ban on Japanese Eased; Drive on Athens Renewed

The World's Day—December 18, 1944

Boston: Kelly Congratulates G.O.P. Opponent

Conceding his defeat in the contest for Attorney General, following completion of a recount, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly of Boston congratulated Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, his Republican opponent.

Massachusetts Sixth War Loan sales mounted to $877,600,000 at the official close of the drive Saturday. This represents 124.3 per cent of the State's quota. Individuals bought $123,100,000 of these, or 71.1 per cent of the goal set for them. [Page 2.]

Coal consumption in spurting war plants compels New England householders to economize or use bituminous coal or coke to keep warm this winter, Borden Covel, Solid Fuels Area Manager, asserted. [Page 2.]

Commissioning ceremonies were held at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for the new submarine USS Manta, when Lieut. Commander Edward P. Madley of Brooklyn, decorated veteran of Pacific undersea warfare took command. Lieut. Commander Harry E. Davey, Jr., of Keene, N. H., also a Pacific war veteran, is the new executive officer.

Washington: Ban on Loyal Japanese Is Lifted

Persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to the United States is now unquestioned are permitted to return to their Pacific Coast homes by the War Department, which lifted a ban imposed after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. [Page 3.]

Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, succeeding Earl G. Harrison, resigned.

The Senate voted to continue its special committee until Jan. 31. The list includes such groups as the War Investigating Committee headed by Senator Mead (D) of New York.

Europe: British Renew Drive to Eject E. L. A. S.

A determined British drive to eject E. L. A. S. left-wing forces from strategic positions in and en route to the city of Athens has followed the temporary breakdown of truce negotiations. Efforts to bring about a peaceful solution are continuing, however, and at present seem to center around the possibility of a Regency pending a democratic election. [Page 7.]

Prime Minister Churchill's radiocast, scheduled for last week end, has not yet been definitely re-scheduled, a spokesman at 10 Downing Street said.

Bulgaria's former regents, Prince Cyril, Bogdan Filov, and Gen. Nikola Mikhov, are included in the 51 high state functionaries of Bulgaria who have been accused of crimes against the country, the Moscow Radio announced.

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, radiocasting an appeal to Italians to "fight to win the war without party distinctions," held out little hope of improved economic conditions while the year lasts, a Rome report said.

Public gatherings have been banned throughout Sicily as a result of continued demonstrations which started Dec. 14 against the calling up of two more classes for the Italian army, Rome dispatches said.

Resignation of Viscount Templewood as British Ambassador to Spain has been formally announced by the British Foreign Office in London. Lord Templewood left Madrid Dec. 13.

Soviet Russia has agreed to establish diplomatic and consular relations with Nicaragua, Moscow announced. Nicaragua's offer coincided with establishment last week of formal relations between the Soviet and Chile.

A decree abolishing Jewish restrictions and establishing the groundwork for complete equality in economic and social spheres for Romanian Jews has been signed by King Mihai in Bucharest.

National: Quinn Asks Release From WPB Post

T. K. Quinn, former vice-president of the General Electric Company who has been director general of the War Production Drive Division of the War Production Board, disclosed in New York that he had submitted his resignation to J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, to be effective Jan. 1. Mr. Quinn has been elected president of the Monitor Equipment Corporation of New York.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, arrived in New York from London where he had been attending a meeting of the World Conference of Trade Unions as chairman of the American delegation.

Americas: Bomb Explodes at Diaz' Havana Home

A bomb exploded in a Havana garden adjoining the home of Pedro Diaz, former Lieutenant Colonel of Police Forces in Havana. He was reported to be in Mexico City, but his family was at home sleeping at the time of the explosion, which caused minor damage to the building.

Gen. Christovam Barcellos, Chairman of the joint Brazilian-United States Committee, was appointed Chief of the Brazilian Army General Staff, it was reported from Rio de Janeiro by Reuter. The new Chief, who was a French Army captain in World War I, succeeds Gen. Mauricio Cardoso, now in the reserve status because of advanced age.

Far East: Chinese Communists Seek Coalition

Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, has asked the people of China to demand a "national convention" of all parties to secure "a democratic coalition government," the Yenan Communist Radio said. Mr. Mao added there was little chance of accomplishing unification of China by negotiation.

Japanese ships will shortly leave Japan to deliver "relief gifts," recently picked up at the Soviet port of Nakhodka, to American prisoners and internees in the Philippines and China in time for Christmas, the Tokyo Radio said.

Fade-Out of Lewis Farm Drive Stalls Agricultural Council

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John L. Lewis' drive to organize the dairy farmers of New England into a labor union appears to have faded out—and with it the farmers' ambitious counter-move of a regional farm organization.

If failure to unionize dairy farmers here into a branch of the United Mine Workers of America appears no great loss, the virtual disappearance of the Agricultural Council of New England is regarded by many as unfortunate.

The Council was set up as an organization to combat the Lewis invasion of New England. At the time of its formation in the spring of 1942, its leaders declared it the first regional farm association in New England. They planned for it to go beyond State lines and deal with farm problems as only a New England body could, and pronounced it a great forward step toward developing an over-all program for the agriculture of this section.

Holds Framework

But as the Lewis campaign projected for this region has subsided, so apparently has the farmer league against it. Farm leaders here said today the Agricultural Council maintained its officers and framework and was all prepared to go into action again if the Lewis threat revived. How-

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy, Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Old Liberty Bell --and Crack--to Stay

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Dec. 18

Mayor Bernard Samuel turned down an offer of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry of London to recast the cracked Liberty Bell as a gesture of Anglo-American friendship.

"The people don't want the Liberty Bell changed," he said.

The foundry, which said it cast the bell in 1752, offered to do the work without charge so that the bell might ring from Independence Hall at the end of the war.

Mayor Samuel recently refused an offer by an insurance company to build a special shelter for the bell.

It's War Jobs Or Fight Now For Draftees

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War jobs or fight. That's the way the new draft regulations just received at Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters were analyzed today. "Swordpoint" of the new rules, according to Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, "is the automatic reclassification as 1A of men from 26 through 37 who quit their war jobs without the local draft board's permission.

Such action by the local board, Colonel Smith explained, puts the men near the top of the draft list. Only draft delinquents and volunteers would be inducted ahead of those so reclassified, the State director added.

Effective date of the regulations is Dec. 12, Colonel Smith stated, and the automatic reclassification applies only to those who made such unauthorized changes on or after that date.

Other men in the age group, which is expected to be called on for replacements in large numbers starting with February, will face reclassification as their draft numbers are reached, the State director pointed out.

War work was seen as the place where qualified workers can best serve on the home front. Those who have left war jobs because of a feeling that the war effort had reached its peak were strongly advised by the State Director to get back on their war work assignments. "The war is not over," said Colonel Smith, "and we must do our part in every phase of the effort."

Local boards will be given wide powers in the application of the new regulations, the State Office stated, adding that undoubtedly their classification of the older men will be guided by the urgency of the war production picture.

While few automatic reclassifications are expected to result due to the recent date of the rules, the regulations are seen by many as a "hold the line order of the day" to back up the fighting forces with workers as well as with recruits.

Taking into consideration the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 6-10)—Tomorrow.

Belmont — Tomorrow and Wednesday.

Boston (Wards 11-14)—Wednesday.

Winchester—Wednesday.

Stettinius pledges help if people are shifted as result of accord with Russia.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The United States, answering British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plea for a more precise definition of this country's attitude toward the Polish crisis, today summarized its position to include:

1. Approval of a settlement of the Polish-Russian boundary dispute before the end of the war "if settled by friendly conference and agreement." It is the general policy of this Govrnment, consistent with the Atlantic charter, that boundary settlements be left in abeyance until the end of the war.

2. Promise of all practicable aid to Poland in transferring national groups if the Polish people and Government wish that to be done to match the changes in frontiers. Mr. Churchill in his momentous declaration supporting Russia's claims to about a third of prewar Poland assumed that disentangling the peoples would mean shifting several million persons.

3. Refusal to "give traditional policy, despite the exiled Polish Government's insistence that some such guarantee from the Allies was necessary before it could even consider the Curzon Lone boundary.

Peace Responsibilities

The Government's statement, however, explained that with the establishment of a world-security organization as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, the United States, with the other United Nations, would assume responsibility for preserving world peace and security.

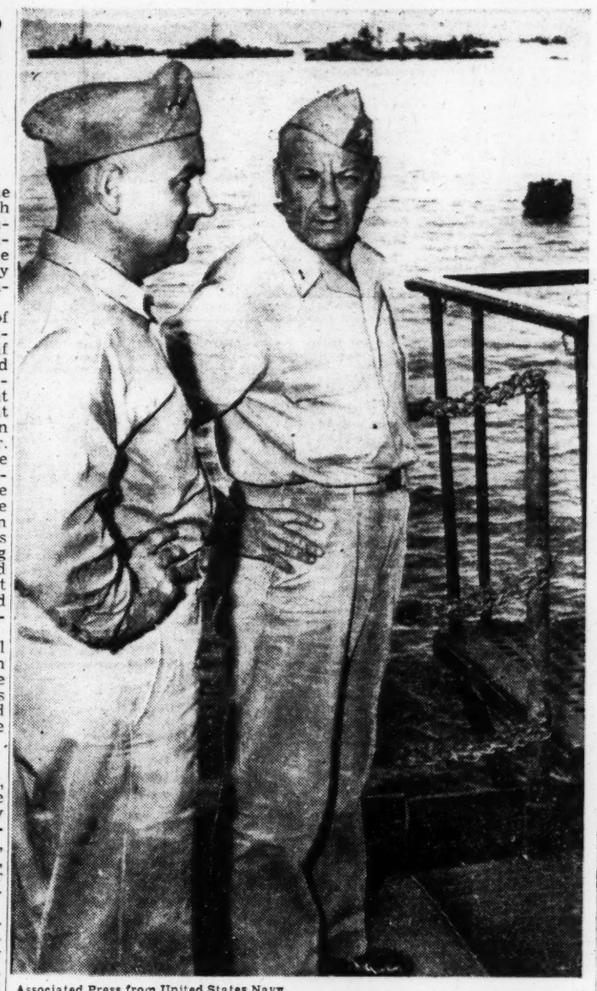
4. Assurance that with Congressional approval this Government would help Poland, or any stricken devastated United Nation, repair and rebuild itself for a fuller and more secure life. Thus Poland and all liberated countries were encouraged to hope for American postwar aid in reconstruction and rehabilitation.

5. Insistence that postwar Poland be not only strong, free, and independent, but that the Polish people be permitted to "order their internal existence as they see fit." Thus the United States reiterated as regards Poland what it had enunciated as its policy toward Italy and Greece—that the type of government and internal problems of liberated nations should be settled "without influence from outside."

Curzon Line Acceptance Seen

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' statement of policy on Poland is the third such announcement to come from the Department this month. But whereas the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



Associated Press from United States Navy

Mindoro Attack in the Making

Rear Admiral Arthur D. Struble (left), commander of the Mindoro attack force, confers with Rear Admiral R. S. Berkey, commander of the Navy support group, aboard Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's flagship before the strike at Mindoro.

Huge Allied air fleet hits Nazis a tremendous blow—Weather goes against Hitler.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, 9TH TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, Dec. 18—The major German drive on the West Front has been met with the greatest Allied air onslaught since the battles of Falaise Gap or Mons Pocket.

The Wehrmacht has committed a substantial number of divisions to both the infantry and armor and some of them doubtless have been rejuvenated and undermanned, but powerful nevertheless in its oensive against a First-Army sector—a 50-mile front from Monschau to a point on the Luxembourg and German frotnier.

I have spent the past 24 hours with the Tactical Air Command, which is directly supporting the First Army and which put in a dramatic, pack-jammed flying day yesterday, strafing and bombing long enemy columns moving toward the front and beating off the Luftwaffe, which is taking an offensive action for the first time since D-Day.

Parachute Attack

The German High Command preceded the drive, whic hdeveloped a definite pattern yesterday, with a parachutist attack Dec. 16, when scores of uniformed paratroopers dropped on the First Army Front apparently in an attempt to damage vital installations. Numbers already have been rounded up.

The prodigious air effort yesterday was a kind of air show which the 9th Air Force has been waiting for. The Germans evidently calculated neatly on the weather, obviously expecting that our fighter-bombers would be grounded by unfavorable conditions.

At the last critical moment, and for the first time since D-Day, the weather break went against Hitler. The 9th T. A. C. aided by the 19th and 29th T. A. C.'s plus RAF's, 2d T. A. F. hit the enemy a tremendous wallop. Now if good flying weather will only continue!

Speculation as to why the Germans shoudl launch a maior attack centers on the clear necessity for them to draw off the critical Allied pressure on the Roer-River sector to the north and west front, including the First Army drive as wel las the Third and Seventh Armies' menace to Karlsruhe and the Siegfried Line in the south.

Fighting Fluid

The heaviest fighting has been in the Monschau vicinity where the Germans penetrated several miles. Some penetrations have been sealed off but the situation is epitomized by the stock, but accurate phrase, "Very fluid."

There is no reason to overestimate the seriousness of the Wehrmacht's thrust.

If the weather holds there may be a chance to meet and defeat a powerful enemy aggregation which

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Germans using new V weapon behind lines; B-29's blast Nagoya and Hankow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Western Front is once more in a fluid state owing to a great German counter-offensive across the Belgium and Luxemburg borders, the fight for the Philippines presents a more glowing picture with General MacArthur quickly establishing his position on newly invaded Mindoro.

The American forces on the latter island have pushed 11 miles inland, overrunning strategic airfields which are being put quickly into usable shape. These air bases are only 150 miles, or half an hour's flight, from Manila.

While the landing was taking place four days ago, Admiral Halsey's carrier-borne planes attacked Manila to ward off possible air interference.

Meanwhile, on the Western Front latest dispatches said General Hodges' First Army struck back at the advancing Germans, but no detailed information was available. The Allied-controlled radio station at Eindhoven, Holland, went abruptly off the air today without explanation. The Germans claimed to have crossed northern Luxemburg and to be near the Luxemburg-Belgian border.

Despite earlier reports that Allied bombing behind the lines had largely disorganized German communications, week-end accounts tell of heavy concentrated railway movements of German troops and equipment toward the front.

One 10-mile column of German tanks, trucks, and reinforcements was blasted heavily by relays of Allied fighters around Neunkirchen, 10 miles northeast of Saarbrücken.

The German offensive, which possibly has been launched in an attempt to sidetrack General Eisenhower's plans for a winter offensive, began just south of the Aachen-Cologne sector and extended southward to Luxemburg. General Patton's Third Army below the main fighting attacked the German lines to ease pressure on the Ninth and First.

Announcement that the Germans are employing new V weapons behind the lines indicates that Marshal von Rundstedt is throwing everything—including his carefully guarded airplanes—into this attack. Of the planes, he lost 113 out of 550 over Germany Dec. 17.

Meanwhile, both British and American airmen launched heavy attacks on Munich, Ulm, and Duisburg in night-and-day relay attacks. The bombers were accompanied by fighters equipped with belly tanks to give them wider range.

American B-29's today ranged out for a new attack on Japan's third city, Nagoya, and also on the Japanese stronghold of Hankow in China.

The results of the Nagoya attack have yet to be told, but photographic reports of the Dec. 13 attack show that four large assembly buildings of the Hatsudoki aircraft factory and 22 smaller buildings were largely destroyed.

On the Russian front, the main Red Army gains were in Slovakia, where the Russians advanced 15 miles and captured 40 towns.

Western Front:

German Attack Gains Intensity

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army fought to blunt the greatest enemy blow struck against American troops in Europe.

Throwing hundreds of carefully conserved planes, hundreds of tanks, many divisions, and even parachutists into a surprising winter counteroffensive, Field Mar-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Moves Launched in Capital For Full Postwar Employment

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The large role which the Federal Government is likely to be called upon to play in helping produce postwar jobs is emerging from congressional and Administration plans.

The most decisive step thus far is the detailed legislation advanced today by the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs designed to guarantee full employment after the war.

The purpose of this legislation is to implement President Roosevelt's Chicago campaign speech in which he spoke of the need of "60,000,000 productive jobs." It appears also to be in line with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's emphasis upon the part which government must perform in sustaining employment.

Meanwhile, Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, dealing with another phase of postwar economy, advocated that the United Nations collectively outlaw cartels. He said such action would clear the way for constructive steps to rebuild world commerce.

Employment Budget

The legislation drafted for present discussion and for introduction at the opening of the new session of Congress next month by the War Contracts Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, provides that the President should submit to Congress on the first day of every session a national production and employment budget.

This annual budget would estimate the total number of jobs needed for full employment, the amount of investment and expenditures to provide that number of jobs, and the prospective totals of investments and expenditures by business and other non-Federal sources.

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey in the course of their campaigns agreed that private industry must be the primary and principal source of employment, but both stated that if private industry is unable to provide full employment, the Federal Government must find ways to take up the slack.

Mr. Roosevelt said:

"To assure the full realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment, an adequate program must provide America with close to 60,000,000 jobs.

"I propose that the Government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plant through normal investment channels."

The Republican presidential nominee said:

"If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then Government can, and must, create additional job opportunities. There must be jobs for all.

"Moreover, we have developed over the years a social viewpoint which will not tolerate any solution to the economic cycle which rests upon the grinding down of

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Reserves Hold West Key; What Happened to Allies?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces. Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—I have just returned from a week's tour in area of the 21st Army Group which took me as far south as Aachen. With the impression of my visit still fresh, I want to give my own personal view about Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's offensive against the United States First Army.

The fact that Marshal von Rundstedt had been collecting a panzer army in plain of Cologne had been fully realized by the Allied commanders for some time, but it seems to me the Nazi commander has cunningly chosen the place in which to use it.

It is roughly true to say that north of Aachen the terrain in the winter makes armored warfare impossible on a large scale—unless, of course, a long frost should harden the ground. Tanks cannot leave the roads in Holland without sinking up to their middles in mud.

Front Strewn With Mines

So Marshal von Rundstedt has strewn his front north of Aachen with mines which can be cleared only by special armored weapons such as flail tanks. Having made that part of his position reasonably secure from serious assault, he has launched his armored army against the Americans on a 70-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARMY, Dec. 18 — The weight and character of the German counterattack against the American First Army on the borders of Belgium and Luxemburg and the loss of momentum by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's formerly fast-moving Third Army since it came up against the fringes of the Siegfried Line in the region of the Saar River illustrate the change in the military situation on the Western Front since

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

U. S. Engineers Rush Work On Airfields Won in Mindoro

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Philippine Islands, Dec. 18 — The landing of American infantry on Mindoro, Dec. 15, has so far achieved every objective laid out in the original plans for this second phase of the now rapidly moving Philippines campaign.

A strong beachhead has been seized, the town of San Jose has been captured, and Air Force Engineers are already four days along in the job of the construction of airfields.

Latest reports reaching headquarters state that the Americans now have seized high ground 11 miles inland.

This, together with the natural barrier of rivers on both sides of this level sugar-cane country, renders the entire area held by invaders extremely easy to defend.

Daring Thrust Succeeds

Thus in a single thrust the American forces have cut through the center of the Japanese Philippines defense line and started construction of an air base which promises early domination over the entire northern Philippines.

Mapping out his battle plan before embarking for Mindoro, Brig. Gen. William C. Dunckel was well aware that no major American invasion convoy had ever moved through such a hazardous water passage, violating all military dictums about not taking vulnerable shipping within close range of enemy land-based aircraft.

The convoy which made the landing on Mindoro was within easy range of enemy land-based aircraft for more than 60 hours as it followed its tortuous 500-mile course through Surigao Straits, the Mindanao Sea, the Sulu Sea, and through to the southwest corner of Mindoro Island.

Within Easy Air Range

There are more than 150 enemy air bases in the Philippines from which Japanese bombers and even fighters could have struck at the convoy.

At one time, the convoy, consisting of intermediate slow-moving invasion craft, passed within 50 miles of one of the enemy's chief operational bases at Belmonte on the northern end of Mindanao.

Then the convoy was forced to run the gantlet of a maze of enemy air bases located on Palawan, Bohol, Cebu, Negros, and Panay—

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Women Rout Mere Man in Yule Counter Attack

By a Staff Artist

Department Store Is No-Man's Land

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

I sometimes think Christmas shopping will fall of its own weight.

I felt this strongly a couple of weeks ago out in Chicago at one of the large department stores.

The crowd was not just bad, it was awful. It began outside the store. By the time I had come in sight of the ground-floor escalator I discovered that everyone in Chicago was trying to ride up the same machine. The push began half a block away.

(This excellent store was no more popular, let me add, than others where I ventured.)

I arrived at the shopping floor in a battered condition. All the time my feelings toward Christmas from a shopping standpoint were becoming more and more vindictive. Worse than this, I was becoming a misogynist.

Pathetic Sight

I think a man alone in a crowd of women shoppers is essentially pathetic. These women were not like those with whom I customarily associate. They looked and dressed the same but they acted differently. There was no question of sex courtesy. They saw an ob-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

New Light Cruiser Topeka To Enter Service Saturday

War Activities of New England

Commissioning of the light cruiser U. S. S. Topeka next Saturday was announced by the First Naval District today. This is the largest naval vessel to be commissioned in the district since the Navy lifted its secrecy regulations on commissionings.

Named for the capital city of Kansas, an official delegation headed by Mayor Frank J. Warren of that city are to be the guests of honor at the ceremony.

Rear Admiral Felix Gygax, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard and the First Naval District, will place the vessel in commission, and Capt. Thomas L. Wattles, U. S. N., of Williamsburg, Va., will accept command of the ship.

The new 10,000-ton light cruiser is the second to bear the name Topeka. The first was a gunboat, purchased by the Navy at the time of the Spanish-American War, later used as a prison ship and as a patrol and training craft for Naval Reservists.

Win Service Plaque

Distinguished service during the September hurricane on Cape Cod has won the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for the 1114th Service Command Unit at Camp Edwards, camp headquarters announced yesterday. These soldiers, many of whom are veterans from overseas combat zones, are now authorized to wear an olive drab plaque with a golden laurel wreath on the right sleeves of coats and blouses.

The citation came from Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, and commended the unit for keeping highways to Cape towns open, preventing large loss of material and buildings and assisting Navy units at the camp during the hurricane.

State Guard Praised

State Guardsmen in eastern Massachusetts won a "very successful" comment from Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding General of the First Service Command, in war games yesterday featuring defense against sabotage and maintenance of communications.

The guardsmen operated under the direction of Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, while the problem was set up by Col. Howard W. Nestor, controller, First Service Command.

The Bay State guardsmen were given the problem of detecting saboteurs who were presumed to have landed, evading the shore security forces.

Aberdeen Visited

New England war plant executives visited the Army Ordnance Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Md., recently, according to the War Production Board office in Boston. This trip was designed, says the WPB, to present to the group whose firms have military contracts the part their products play among the 15 urgent war production "must" programs which are lagging due to shortage of manpower.

Heading the delegation was Walker Mason, Regional Director of the War Production Board, accompanied by Ray M. Hudson, Deputy Director, and E. Bigelow Thompson, Regional Program Assistant, WPB; also John E. Hyde, Vice-President, S. D. Warren Company, Cumberland Mills, Maine, Ira Mosher, President, National Association of Manufacturers, and Norman D. MacLeod, President, Abrasive Machine Tool Co., East Providence, R. I., members of the N. E. Industrial Advisory Committee, WPB.

Battle Experiences

Culminating battle experiences which started with the speedy conquest of Sicily, the hard-fought thrust from Salerno to Rome and the easily executed landings on Southern France, 18 Bay State infantrymen are slugging their way through the rugged terrain of the Vosges Mountains as members of the 3rd Battalion, 157th Regiment, 45th Division of the Sixth Army Group, field dispatches received here today reveal.

Explaining these experiences, the dispatch names the Anzio beachhead and its "battle of the caves" as its "roughest action to date." Straddling the important Anzio-Albano highway, Company I of the 3rd Battalion won the Presidential Unit Citation for its courage in maintaining its assignment in the face of heavy German artillery fire, including the "screaming meemies" and the "Anzio express."

Massachusetts men listed with this veteran fighting unit are: Pfc. Edwin P. Mulak, Agawam; Sergeant Purino Mancini, Allston; Pfc. William P. Kane, Brighton; Pfc. Earle I. Coombs, Brighton; Staff Sergeant Edward Perrotta, Brockton; Pfc. Manuel Souza, Jr., Cambridge; Pfc. Aurele Proulx, Chicopee; Pfc. Michael Cheries, Fitchburg; Sergeant Leopold A. Blais, Fitchburg; Sergeant George M. Mulloy, Fitchburg; Corporal Joseph E. R. Leblanc, Gardner; Private William J. Wedge, Jamaica Plain; Sergeant John F. Fahey, Leicester; Private Peter E. Pihlaja, Lunenberg; Private Sarrando Charros, Lynn; Corporal Chester W. Small, Medford; Pfc. Frank E. Tinsch, Methuen, and Staff Sergeant Charles W. Degan, Onset.

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War Jobs or Fight Is New Order From Selective Service

Continued from Page 1

thousands of veterans who have served their time in the armed forces and received honorable discharges, the new regulations definitely exclude them from the classes covered by the rules. Veterans may seek employment where they will and witthout any restrictions from the War Manpower Commission or Selecive Service Board regulations.

Bible Society Leader Coming

The head of the pioneer Bible society of the world, Dr. John R. Temple, Administrative Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will visit Boston on Wednesday, Dec. 20, to address the Trustees of the Massachusetts Bible Society.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was founded in 1804 and five years later, due in part to its inspiration and help, the Massachusetts Bible Society was established—the oldest State Bible Society in this country. This is the first time the leader of the mother society has come here as the guest of the Massachusetts Society.

Dr. Temple flew over from London for a 20-day stay in the United States and Canada. He has been conferring with the American Bible Society in New York and other religious leaders and government officials. While in New York this week Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society, invited him to address the Society's Trustees, and Dr. Temple rearranged his itinerary to accept.

He will speak on the circulation of the Bible, conditions facing it in Europe and world-wide problems ahead. The dinner will be at the Union Club.

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Fiedler's Baton Stalls in Mid-Air

There was a rather startling surprise for Conductor Arthur Fiedler, of "Pops" fame, in the middle of yesterday's "Sunday at 4:30" orchestra concert, broadcast from the Boston Opera House over WBZ. The surprise was shared with marked delight, too, by the large audience, despite an earlier warning that something unusual was going happen.

Opening the second half of the program, which is slightly less formal, since it is heard only over an FM station, the announcer smoothly introduced the next number: "And now, Richard Straus' 'Voices of Spring' . . ." Down swung Mr. Fiedler's baton. But up jumped the orchestra, to sweep with a very un-Strauss-like blast of sound, into "Happy Birthday to You!" Recovering his composture after an astounded moment, Mr. Fiedler turned, smiling, to accept a birthday basket of flowers, before making a second and successful start upon the expected waltz.

N. E. Hard Coal Shipments Are Behind Call

While New England's overall coal supplies are now larger than they were last year at this time and equal to all emergency needs, Borden Covel, Area Distribution Manager of solid fuels, today warned that anthracite shipments into the area are falling at least 700,000 tons behind the demands.

This growing shortage of anthracite, Mr. Covel stated, must be made up through conservation or through the use of alternate fuels such as coke and bituminous coal with which the coal dealers have been building up their inventories. Were it not for these alternate fuels, the Manager declared, local householders would today find themselves facing the height of winter with the immediate prospects of empty fuel bins.

This is largely due to the sudden upswing in war production plants to which the available anthracite supplies are being shipped. While bituminous coal and coke are not the best for household use, Mr. Covel said, they can mean the difference between keeping warm or freezing.

Anthracite production has actually increased to the highest levels in history, Mr. Covel explained. Yet the demands will exceed production, he added, by at least 5,000,000 tons this year at the present rate of consumption. Of the total production, New England takes about 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons annually, or about 10 per cent of the whole.

"For the next six months," he said, "there is little likelihood of a factory letdown which means no improvement in the anthracite situation this winter. If production of anthracite and bituminous coal should fall off in the next 90 days, the householder will be the chief victim, since war plants would have to utilize the fuels in storage."

"The holiday season usually brings a slight falling off in production levels. To make both ends meet, I advise extreme conservation by householders."

'Thank You'

Every 'Two-bits' Helps Yuletide Happiness

The Salvation Army is conducting its 50th consecutive annual appeal for winter relief on behalf of the needy of Greater Boston. Thousands of dollars will be spent by the Army for checks, clothing, food, useful presents for adults, and toys for children this Christmastide. The public is asked to help spread comfort and cheer by "Keeping the Kettles Boiling." In addition, it is expected that more than 1,000 soldiers and sailors also will receive Christmas dinners, Army or Navy boots filled with presents, and entertainment at the Red Shield Service Club and Boston Common Canteen.

Fade-Out of Lewis Farm Drive Stalls Agricultural Council

Continued from Page 1

ever, they said it does not have a job to do right now. About all it has been doing is to hold some routine meetings.

Many predictions were made by men in the Lewis organization that it was coming strongly into New England, and it did send in two speakers for one-night stands. But that is all that the Lewis venture ever amounted to. Farm spokesmen still are apprehensive. Yet in labor circles it is reported that there is no further prospect of a Lewis move on the dairy farmers of this region.

The possibility of a first class tussle between the coal miners' union and the farmers opened early in 1942. Mr. Lewis was then ambitious for the Dairy Farmers' Division of the District 50 of the UMW. District 50 is a subsidiary of the coal miners' union which takes in many types of lesser related industry.

The Dairy Farmers' Division did make a strenuous effort to organize in New York State, and the farmers there immediately hit back. Mr. Lewis announced his plans early in March of 1942. On April 13 the dairy farmers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania reacted with the formation of their own combat organization, Free Farmers, Inc. It was just a week later, on April 20, that the farmers of this section did likewise by establishing the Agricultural Council of New England.

Only Response

The only response of note that the Lewis appeal to the dairy farmers of New England obtained came in Addison County and adjacent territory of western Vermont, which ships milk to the New York market. At the start considerable sympathy for the Lewis plan developed in the Dairy Farmers' Union of Addison County. One of Mr. Lewis' principal dairy organizers made the trip from New York to speak at Middlebury, Vt. But officials of the Addison County Dairy Farmers' Union then divided on the wisdom of following Lewis.

At the close of April Lewis leaders declared his dairy organization was "coming right in" to New England. In July they expected it to start in two weeks. One Lewis meeting was held in Pittsfield, Mass., which brought out 15 qualified dairy farmers. Then the campaign was announced for October. Nothing happened in October, nor has since. The chief of the Lewis dairy division was promised to come to set up the drive here, but he never came.

More than 50 farm organizations with a membership of 150,000 farmers participated in establishing the Agicultural Council of New England, and its membership grew as long as the Lewis threat persisted. S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., is now acting president.

Bay State Bond Sales 124 P. C. Of Its Quota

Amid congratulations from Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Massachusetts bought United States War Bonds to the tune of 124.3 per cent of its quota as of the close of business Saturday night. The War Finance Committee here reported that all sales of war bonds in the Bay State during the Sixth War Loan Drive, which officially ended Saturday, totalled $877,600,000.

The record of sales to individuals was also encouraging and growing more so all the time. Through Saturday, individual investors had purchased $123,100,000 in Series E, F, and G bonds, thus achieving 71.1 of the quota. Inasmuch as all such bonds sold through Dec. 31 will be counted against the quota, F. W. Denio, War Finance Committee head, declared today he confidently expected the goal to be reached.

"On the basis of these returns," Mr. Denio said, "I believe that when the accounting period for the Sixth War Loan expires Dec. 31, the total sales of war bonds in Massachusetts will be the highest amount for all time and will be close to a billion dollars against our quota of $706,000,000."

Greater Boston had exceeded its quota at 118.1 per cent by purchasing $543,609,000 in bonds during the drive. Of this $76,607,000 was in E, F and G bonds, which meant that Greater Boston chalked up a percentage of 66.5 against the goal which had been set for it in this class of investment.

Mr. Denio in thanking all local agencies and individuals who had helped make the drive a success said, "The regional and town chairman did the best job of coverage that has ever been done, and I want to thank them and especially the thousands of volunteers who carried on for the Treasury."

Christmas Flood Of Mail Continues To Swamp Boston

Although the official closing dates for mailing Christmas cards with assurance of delivery by Dec. 25 have expired, large quantities of cards were mailed over the week end and crowds thronged all post offices in Greater Boston today to deposit additional cards, according to postal authorities.

Parcels, too, are being mailed in large volume today. Air mail for cards and special handling or special delivery for parcels destined for the Far West and South were advocated today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as the only means left to assure delivery by Christmas Day.

Hundreds of school boys were on the streets today delivering mail that had accumulated at the post offices over the week end. Postmaster Connelly again requested the public to arrange to have someone remain at home for the next week to receive parcels, as many hundreds are being returned by carriers to postal stations because undeliverable.

Flying Santa Claus Off Again Tuesday

Boston's "Flying Santa Claus" in the person of Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop—dressed in the conventional costume—is planning to drop gift packages tomorrow to lighthouse keepers and isolated harbor and coastal points where troops are stationed, completing the job started yesterday.

Mr. Snow used a Civil Air Patrol plane piloted by Paul Dudley of Fitchburg, covering 380 miles in four hours Sunday, and taking in lighthouses as far as Mr. Desert Rock, off the coast of Maine. Tomorrow's itinerary will cover lighthouses to the south of Boston. Mr. Snow is a school teacher, author, and historian, and provides the bulk of the gifts he drops from the skies.

Presidential Electors Vote

Massachusetts' 18 Democratic Presidential electors met in the Senate Chamber in the State House today to cast their ballots for President Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman for Vice-President, thus carrying out the will of the Bay State voters as expressed by their Nov. 7 votes.

At the same time electors were meeting in the other New England States, with the Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island electors also balloting for President, while those in Maine and Vermont voted for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker.

Governor Saltonstall opened the meeting at the State House. Prior to the meeting the 16 electors attended a luncheon at the Copley Plaza. The electors are:

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, John F. Cahil, newly elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Mrs. Frank W. Tomasello of Boston; George Fitzgerald, Holyoke; Samuel Michelman, Northampton; Mayor Mathias La Pierre, Leominster; Margaret G. Sullivan, Worcester; Arthur J. C[illegible], Belmont; Michael F. McGrath, Salem; Louis A. Corderio, New Bedford; Dr. Silas F. Taylor, Boston; Mayor Joseph H. Downey, Brockton; Octave O. Desmarais, Fall River; Attorney Bernard J. Killion, Boston; Thomas D. O'Connor, Boston, and John Ziebinsky, Holyoke.

20th Century Club Holds an Election

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of their organization, members of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on Saturday elected Raymond E. Shepherd, Principal of Southern Junior High School in Somerville, as their President for the next year.

Substantial balances were reported in the treasury, and at the regular Saturday luncheon, which preceded the business meeting, Dr. Albert E. Navez, Consul of Belgium for New England, discussed postwar problems of his country.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Arthur G. Robbins of Winchester, Vice-President and Recording Secretary; Arthur E. Gordon of Somerville, Treasurer, and Mrs. Grace P. Reed, re-elected Executive Secretary. Elected to the Council were Miss Sarah S. Cummings of Framingham State Teachers College and Edward Ingraham of Cambridge, each for three years, and the Rev. George A. Bushee of Newburyport, for two years.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight, December 18

Dances with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m.: Atlantic Service Club; Buddies; 149 Stanford Street, Christmas Party; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' Dances—Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m.; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

USO Dance—The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue, Service men and Service women invited. Hostesses, Refreshments, Orchestra.

Arts and Crafts—Buddies Club 1-5 p. m.: Jewish Welfare Board Club, Fingerpainting, 7:30 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, Fingerpainting, 7:30 p. m., Portrait Sketching.

Leathercraft Instruction—48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Dance Instruction—Temple Place Club, 7:45 p. m.

Instruction in Jiu Jitsu—48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street—Entertainment; Free Refreshments; Dancing.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity — Cloudy and much colder tonight, followed by some light snow beginning toward morning and continuing until Tuesday afternoon. Lowest temperature tonight about 18 degrees. Considerably colder Tuesday than today. Gentle to moderate winds tonight increasing to fresh early Tuesday.

Maine—Clear in the north portion and considerable cloudiness in the south portion. Much colder tonight. Tuesday considerable cloudiness.

New Hampshire—Considerable cloudiness and much colder tonight. Tuesday considerable cloudiness.

Vermont — Considerable cloudiness and colder tonight. Tuesday mostly cloudy and continued very cold.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy and much colder tonight, followed by some light snow beginning toward morning, possibly becoming moderate near the south coast. Lowest temperatures 10 to 15 degrees in the interior and 15 to 20 degrees near the coast.

Eastport to Block Island — No warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 1:56 p. m., height 10.6 feet.
Tuesday 2:34 a. m., height 9.2 feet.

Edison Workers Vote Independent

Employees of the Boston Edison Company voted for the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers, an independent union, as against the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the second time in two years, in the election just held.

The vote stood 636 for the U. B., and 546 for the C. I. O. In 1943 the count ran 625 for the U. B. and 520 for the C. I. O. The balloting this year was confined to production and maintenance workers.

Farmers Urged To Take War Jobs

Farmers were urged today to take temporary jobs in war plants by Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission.

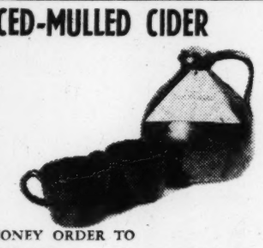
There are many plants in New England which are seeking workers even though for seasonal periods, Mr. Gernes said. The jobs, he added, are well paying and any help obtainable from the farm will go to relieve the steadily mounting manpower problem.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0311 BOSTON

OLD-FASHIONED SPICED-MULLED CIDER in "THE LITTLE BROWN JUG"

A CHARMING GIFT

The jug, of brown New England stoneware capped with red sealing wax, holds generous servings for two, cupfuls for five or six. Jug and mugs are handmade Dorchester Pottery—authentic reproductions of old New England models. Gift packed $3.75 postpaid east of Miss. Ex. coll. elsewhere in U.S.A. Extra cups 50c plus 10c each for postage. Order now for delivery after Christmas. This will help Uncle Sam.



SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO

FRANCES HALL PERRINS, WESTFORD, MASS.

OLD HOMESTEAD ORCHARDS

Move Pressed for Survey Of Boston City Government

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A strong "underground movement" for initiation of a survey of Boston's municipal government was seen as growing in force and power today by political observers and several civic organizations, as many public-spirited citizens, impressed with the incisiveness of the Strayer School report, aim at convincing the Legislature of the necessity of such a survey.

Adding not a little impetus to the municipal survey cause is the general effect of proposals made for Boston's future by winners of the Boston Contest.

Arguing point and rallying-cry of the Survey-now movement is that if tradition has so encrusted the Boston School Department with as many inefficient practices as the Strayer Survey has pointed up in sharp relief, what must the accumulated departmental elaborations of tradition have done to Boston's system of City government, of which the school system is only a part. Historically, the practice has usually been to add new municipal services without the correlative adjustment of structure and personnel, according to the Boston Finance Commission.

Some observers see the "interregnum period"—when Boston has only an acting Mayor, and Governor-elect Tobin presides on Beacon Hill—as an appropriate time for the presentation of such legislation, believing that less personal opposition will be voiced or thrust politically on the survey effort. City employees, on the other hand, knowing that the intent of such a survey would be a more efficient organization of the city's loose departmental structure, always hold the fear of losing their positions.

Early Action Needed

About five weeks are left in which to file actual proposals in hte Legislature, the deadline being Jan. 13. The possibility that the City Council might interest itself in such a move was seen today as rather remote, unless Mayor Tobin were to give his open and unstinted support to the idea.

Although appeals for municipal surveys have been numerous in the past—most of them having come from the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Finance Commission and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau—they have either been disregarded or only perfunctorily observed. Several years ago, Mayor Tobin actually did set up a Municipal Survey Bureau with an office in City Hall, but the activities of the organization petered out about a year ago. Few, if any, recommendations, and none of these far-reaching in themselves, have been carried out.

It is widely agreed that any municipal survey should be made only by an organization entirely separate from City Hall influences. Several weeks ago, the Chamber of Commerce proposed the Finance Commission as the logical group to make such a survey. In order to perform such an undertaking, however, the commission would have to be permitted an expansion of its present staff and facilities by the Legislature.

Merit Attention

Chief among the areas of municipal administration which merit attention, though by no means constituting a complete list, are the following.

1. Reorganization of the city's loose departmental structure, including the possible formation of a single department of finance which would embrace the auditing, tax and assessing departments under one authority.
2. Composition of the City Council, which at present has 22 members, one from each ward and each paid $2,000, who are sometimes inclined to favor measures benefiting their own constitutents and who often war against measures which would give preference too her wards. As a result, the City as a whole is apt to suffer. A type of proportional representation, under which 9 men would be elected at-large from all of Boston, is being urged. Such a proposal has been before the Legislature in previous years.
3. Examination of salary standards for all city employees. It is known here that some clerks and workers receive exceedingly low wages while departmental superiors or others in politically created positions receive salaries hardly commensurate with the amount of work performed.
4. Examination of police and fire services.
5. The entire revenue system, which argues for a reassessment of all real estate in Boston. The much-awaited report of the Special Recess Commission on Taxation in the Legislature is expected to throw new light on this subject.
6. Granting of more authority to the Boston Port Authority, which today has power only to become enthusiastic over projects.
7. Attention to the possibility of a City Manager form of government.
8. Methods of garbage disposal.
9. Business methods of city hospitals and institutions.

Bertram B. Johansson

Off the Beaten News Path

Boston shoppers accustomed to elevator operation that combines a nice balance of frigid decorum and firm "face-the-door-please" control, were startled in a pleasant sort of way recently when one of the city's specialty shops for women introduced a new War Bond sales idea.

Neatly uniformed, Negro elevator girls now greet their passengers with a smiling, "We have War Bonds for sale. Do you care to buy any?" And it's a fact that they will sell a Bond right there and then, if anyone says "Yes, I'd like one!" They take the money and give a receipt on the spot, while the carload of shoppers waits and looks on interestedly. A pause like that for any less important cause would be almost sure to produce howls of impatient protest.

Each floor's approach is now heralded, as usual, with a chanted announcement of the goods offered for sale on it, but only War Bonds are available at every floor.

Waiter!

We've always supposed that the cry of "Waiter!" did not fall too musically and happily on ears at which it was directed. But as if this call of patrons, either hungry or eager to "get the check and leave in time for the show," was not imperative and insistent enough already, a Boston waiter has proposed use of a loudspeaker system to harass him and his colleagues more efficiently.

The proposal came from Thomas Nota of the Hotel Statler's Terrace Room, who entered it in the hotel's contest for ideas to improve service. It won him a check, officially presented by the manager.

Apparently what Mr. Nota has in mind is something like the department store system by which different officials are called to the office, or the nearest phone, by measured clanging of bells in every part of the building. Hotel dining room patrons, instead of scanning the horizon eagerly for a glimpse of their own waiter, could have him "paged" through the loudspeaker at once, by attracting the attention of any near-by attendant, who could send out the call from the microphone.

Just whether this call would be in the form of "Number two wanted at table sixteen" or in a more detailed style, such as "Bill Jones, beat it over to Number 16. They want their desert—and quick—to make the last show at the Met."—or somthing like that—remains to be seen, or heard. At the Statler, of course, only the most refined and unostentatious use of such a system is to be expected, we presume.

Tall Tale of Mail

There's a large, printed card over the mailbox in Boston's School Committee building at 15 Beacon Street. It reads: "Please Don't Put Mail on Top of this Box."

The other day some quipster had penned in one corner of the card, "Mail Man Not Tall."

The aspersion was apparently too much for the mail carrier to endure in silence. He—or possibly some staunch supporter—had added his bit: "I am, too. Up to here. Yours truly, Tim."

"Look Pleasant, Please!"

Which reminds us of the repeated, plaintive cry of a five-foot-two, or so, damsel in distress, wedged in the five o'clock crowd on a Watertown car rolling past the Commonwealth Avenue Armory: "Is this Pleasant? Is this Pleasant?"

To which one of those trying to make passageway for her toward the door, finally replied, "No Miss. It isn't very pleasant—but the next stop is Pleasant Street."

Swan Song for 'Hog Pond'

To old settlers it was just Hog Pond. To artists who have built summer homes around it, recognizing its charm, it has remained Hog Pond, for years. But to the Connecticut Forest and Wild Life Commission, which has acquired this body of water in Lyme, it is now "Swan Lake."

Commenting on the "unspoiled beauty" of the shining pool, the Commission announced that the name of "Hog Pond will be Swan Lake—as more befitting its beauty and charm. It added that "appropriate music" has already been composed and is ready for official dedication ceremonies one of these days.

After all, there certainly is something more inspiring in a musical way about a swan than a hog. Saint-Saëns has done his famous bit to pay tribute to the bird, but at the moment we can't recall any composition dedicated to the hog—useful creature though he admittedly is.

Military Secrecy

Speaking of water, Maj. Patrick Chilton, of the British Infantry, who was a guest at a recent lunch of the American Defense—Harvard Group in the Harvard Faculty Club, told of a young officer under him in Malta, earlier in the war, who put his fondness for swimming to good use.

Having slipped across in a small fast craft at night to the coast of Sicily, he would dive under the boom of some harbor, carrying a mine. Swimming in to an enemy vessel he would attach the mine after setting the fuse, and hurry back to safety before it exploded. He was credited with sinking 22,000 tons of enemy shipping.

In England, while training with assault troops for D-Day, Major Chilton used a fish for secrecy propaganda purposes. He mounted it in a glass case outside his office with the legend: "If this fish had kept his mouth shut he wouldn't be where he is."

Woman Studies New Art Methods To Bring Out Beauty of Sea Shells

A new type of workshop is developing in Boston, and the raw materials are coming largely from the battle areas in the South Pacific. They are strange and beautiful sea shells which men in the United States armed forces have sent or brought to New England friends.

Surrounded by dozens of little boxes, filled with shells, Mrs. Sophie Levin, in her studio, which she has recently opened, at 383 Boylston Street, studies methods by which she can bring out the individual beauty of a shell, in a piece of costume jewelry. Three days a week she spends in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, learning from J. L. Sharrock, well known craftsman in metal, how to make beautiful settings of silver and gold.

For a cat's-eye shell of South Pacific origin she is making a ring mount in silver which follows in design the lines in the shell itself. A sea shell is such a lovely thing, she feels it deserves better treatment than it has previously had at the hands of the trinket makers.

So far the costume ornaments she has made for her customers have been earrings, brooches, necklaces, combs, and bracelets mounted on plastics and small chains, but this has not satisfied her, and she is convinced that shells properly treated can be raised to the status of gems. Ideas are now crowding upon her for setting some of the exotic examples her soldier friends have brought to her—land snail shells from New Guinea, with orange and pink stripes in them; cowries from Pacific islands; tiny brick red specimens from Indo-China; ebony shells from Ceylon, as well as a number of varieties from Florida, including zebra-striped shells and some which look like grains of rice.

There are in the studio also shells found nearer home, and Mrs. Levin's interest in her craft began from her own shell collections picked up at Gloucester, Mass. Her impatience with the tawdry kind of ornament usually made of shells led her to make experiments, while she was incapacitated and unable to continue her job in an office.

She had trained originally as a concert violinist, which had made her fingers strong and sensitive. The shell-as-a-jewel craft is largely the outcome of her courageous effort at self-rehabilitation, and, from an artist-craftsman point of view, Mr. Sharrock says she is doing something which is most sincere.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tomorrow

"Period Rooms" is the subject of a free lecture by Miss Eleanor Randall in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Edith Stearns, pianist, George Wheeler, tenor, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

A regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House at 2:30 p. m. Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will give an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Art."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

West Faces Challenge In Race Relations

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The Pacific Coast today was handed a major challenge in race relations when the Army announced that persons of Japanese ancestry but unquestionable loyalty to the United States will be permitted to return immediately from inland confinement to their prewar homes.

Taking the position that it moved the 117,000 Japanese-Americans from the West Coast because of possible invasion and other military reasons that no longer exist, the War Department expressed confidence that "the people of the Pacific Coast area will accord returning persons of Japanese ancestry all the considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law-abiding residents."

The War Relocation Authority, under Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, announced it would immediately expand its operations to help those eligible to return to their homes in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona in an orderly and gradual fashion.

Agitators and trouble makers segregated at the Leupp Center near Winslow, Ariz., and Tule Lake, in northern California, will be kept there.

Groups Against Move

The War Department's order marked the end of a losing battle for the California Native Sons' Organization, various American Legion posts, and the Hearst and McClatchey newspapers, which have been fighting to keep the Japanese and Japanese-Americans out of coast states until at least the end of the war.

Before the Army's order was issued, about 800 of the 117,000 evacués were returned under an individual-permit system.

More than 20,000 have left the relocation centers to make new homes and engage in new jobs in hundreds of communities stretched all the way from Spokane, Wash., to Boston, but lately this exodus has slowed down in prospect of the action the Army now has taken.

The Japanese were evacuated from the West Coast shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor when there was danger of Japanese invasion and of sabotage of war plants.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments, has resulted in a determination that the continued mass exclusion from the West Coast of persons of Japanese ancestry is no longer a matter of military necessity," the War Department said.

"The revocation order provides that any persons of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude will continue to be excluded on an individual basis. Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the tests of Army scrutiny during the last two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens."

The War Department said it is "aware that the recision of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations," but added that "it believes, however, that adequate solutions for these problems exist."

Attention was called to the "outstanding record" many men from the relocation centers have made "fighting for the United States in Italy, France, and in the Pacific."

Approximately 70,000 of those who were moved off the West Coast are expected to prove themselves eligible to go back under the Army's proviso.

Secretary Ickes said the reopening of the West Coast would not put an end to the War Relocation Authority's attempt to "encourage the widest possible dispersal of évacués throughout the nation." He said the WRA will work toward liquidation of the relocation centers within the next year.

Welfare organizations and church groups were especially called upon by Mr. Ickes to aid the returned évacués, who, he said, are "entitled to their full constitutional legal rights, and perhaps to something more than ordinary consideration because they have really suffered as a direct result of war.

"In a real sense these people, too," he declared, "were drafted by their country. They were uprooted from their homes and substantially deprived of an opportunity to lead a normal life. They are casualties of war."

Mixed Reactions

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 (AP)—The West Coast met with contrasting reactions today the War Department's revocation of its security order which since March, 1942, has barred persons of Japanese ancestry from strategic areas of California, Washington, and Oregon.

California's Gov. Earl Warren, in a formal statement at Sacramento, said the Army's decision had been reached on the basis of the "military situation as it exists today," and appealed for an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

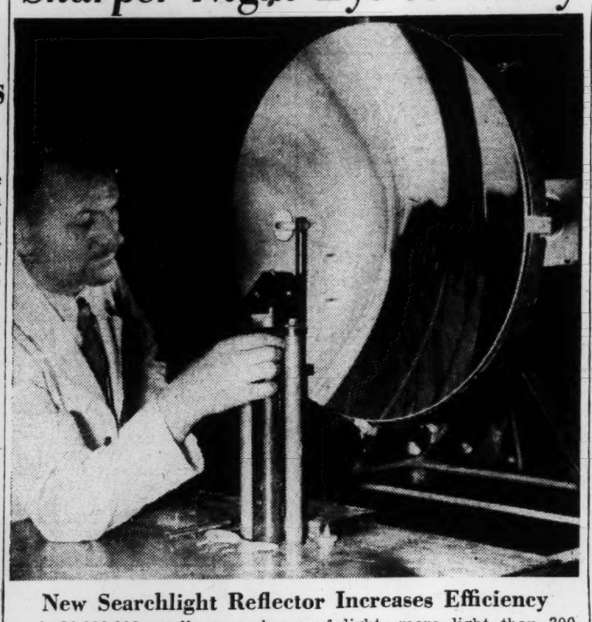
In Boise, Idaho's Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen voiced hearty accord with the revocation order.

At Salt Lake City, Saburo Kido, President of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and a former San Francisco lawyer, termed the action "a vindication of the loyalty of the Japanese-American population to the United States."

But at Kent, Wash., Benjamin Smith, President of the "Remember Pearl Harbor" League, declared the Japanese are still dangerous to the war effort, and added that his organization has pledged 500 persons not to sell, lease, or rent farms, homes or stores to the returning évacués. He said that "further steps" might be taken.

And in Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the Government permits the Japanese to return, it should send troops to protect them.

Sharper Night Eye for Navy



New Searchlight Reflector Increases Efficiency

A 30,000,000-candlepower beam of light—more light than 300 automobiles could cast—is thrown by this 24-inch reflector which the Chrysler Corporation has been producing for the Navy in large quantity, it was just disclosed in Detroit. It is made of a nonmagnetic cobalt-chromium-tungsten alloy called stellite, which withstands corrosion or tarnish from salt air or spray, fumes, damage from hot particles sputtering from the electrode of the 2,000-candlepower arc, wear caused by polishing, and gunfire shock. Cost of the reflector has been cut by 50 per cent, manufacturing time cut by 40 per cent, and reflective efficiency increased by 15 per cent. A laboratory technician is shown placing small bulb at focal point for testing of beam.

High Court Upholds Army In Exclusion of Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the West Coast which the Army applied in March, 1942, and revoked only yesterday.

The Court's 6-3 opinion by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black on the issues of exclusion did not rule on the constitutional questions involved.

In another opinion, the justices ruled unanimously that an American woman of Japanese descent was entitled to unconditional release from a War Relocation Authority center — because she was conceded to be a loyal citizen.

The opinion holding exclusion justified was given in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, who was removed from his California home to a War Relocation Authority center in Utah.

Majority Opinion

The court's majority opinion in his case held that the exclusion order should be affirmed "as of the time it was made and when the petitioner (Mr. Korematsu) violated it."

"In doing so," Mr. Justice Black's opinion said, "we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citizens. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships.

"All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of war in greater or lesser measure.

"Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges and in time of war the burden is always heavier. Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic government institutions. But when under conditions of modern wartare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger."

The unanimous opinion written by Associate Justice William O. Douglas involved Miss Mitsuye Endo.

In the decision by Mr. Justice Douglas the Court declined, however, to rule on the questions of military law involved in the case.

The Douglas decision explained that, "we do not mean to imply that detention in connection with no phase of the (Japanese) evacuation program would be lawful."

Curb on Authority

In reaching its conclusions, the Court said it did not "come to the underlying constitutional issues which have been argued. For we conclude that, whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure."

The Court's decision came down just a day after the War Department revoked its order by which, since March, 1942, persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic areas of California, Washington, and Oregon. The Army revocation did not, however, extend to citizens of Japanese ancestry of known pro-Nipponese sympathies.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he said he felt that Court was "squarely faced" with the constitutional rights of Miss Endo.

In still another separate concurring opinion, Associate Justice Frank Murphy said he was "of the view that detention in relocation centers of persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of loyalty is not only unauthorized by Congress or the executive but is another example of the unconstitutional resort to racism inherent in the entire evacuation program."

Miss Endo was born 24 years ago in Sacramento, Calif. Described by the Justice Department as a loyal citizen, she demanded freedom from the center at Topaz, Utah, and a court declaration that she has the right to go anywhere she pleases.

U. S. to Back Freedom of News At World Security Discussion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—American officials hope to bring international freedom of news a step nearer at the forthcoming United Nations conference on world security.

At the same time they are readying plans, for discussion with Britain and Russia, to see that defeated Germans have that freedom.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, responding to a call from Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, for an authoritative statement of this Government's position, said:

"I shall support any practical measure to give international recognition to the principle of freedom of news. I earnestly hope that it will be possible to have this subject brought up at the United Nations conference when it meets."

Mr. Cooper, speaking at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in a celebration of the 153d anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, spoke of "rumors" about this Government's plans for dissemination of news. He expressed the hope the United States never will undertake "foreign propaganda in the guise of news."

He said that "an authoritative statment of what proposals have been made and what ones are to have consideration; is due the public as early as possible."

Mr. Cooper also called for world-wide establishment of untrammeled news. He specifically urged "freedom of information in Germany" as proof that this nation never will take even the first step toward "a practice of what brought on Germany's moral degradation as a nation."

On Germany the American official view, which has not yet been worked out in detail, is that all Nazi propaganda should be eliminated and that within security limits Germans should have free access to world news.

The plan is to work out a program for identical application in all the occupation zones—American, British and Russian.

Indicating the German hunger for news, front dispatches have said that people in Aachen have been begging for copies of American papers.

The policies on news distribution during the period of battle rests entirely with front line commanders, but decisions for the period to follow will be made by the Allies together.

Nelson Hop Marks El Paso Entry Port

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 18 (AP)—Inland El Paso boasted the distinction of being a port of entry of the Great Circles route from New Zealand to Washington, D. C., with the arrival here of Donald Nelson, presidential emissary extraordinary, after a nonstop flight from Hawaii.

The El Paso Herald-Post said Mr. Nelson and his party, including Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, and Turner Catledge, his assistant, landed at El Paso Municipal Airport Dec. 14 after a 17-hour flight over water and land. The former War Production Board Chairman's return to Washington from China was announced Dec. 15 by the White House.

Mr. Sulzberger and his aid joined Mr. Nelson in New Zealand after inspection trips to Saipan and Leyte on behalf of the American Red Cross.

Breakfasting at the airport restaurant before resuming their trip to Washington, Mr. Nelson and his party had to search their pockets for United States coin with which to tip the waiter.

"We have been traveling so fast we found it hard to keep our currency problems straight," Mr. Nelson explained.

Fishing Folk Observe First Airplane Flight

KILL DEVIL HILL, N. C., Dec. 18 (AP)—While Army and Navy aircraft zoomed overhead, a group of fishing folk and others gathered on the wind-swept sand dunes of Kill Devil Hill yesterday to observe the 41st anniversary of man's first airplane flight 41 years ago.

In the main address, Commodore H. M. Martin, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Theater, said that, despite all its destructive power, the airplane "will bring great blessings of neighborliness to the world, and with neighborliness there will come peace and a time when future generations . . . have forgotten war."

Later, Capt. John T. Daniels, only survivor among three Coast Guard men who helped the Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, get their box-kite contraption off the ground here, laid a wreath against the bronze doors of the Wright Memorial.

New Withholding Tax Jan. 1 To Shrink Most Pay Checks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Get set for a change in your pay check after Jan. 1. On that date three things happen:

1. New withholding tax rates on wages and salaries go into effect.

2. The Government starts collecting — through withholdings—full income tax on earnings up to $5,000 instead of $2,700 as at present.

3. There's a change in the amount of exemptions you can claim.

So—there will be higher withholdings from some pay checks, lower from others.

The change in the rates, ordered by Congress, will make the withholding system more precise.

So far it has been based on a $10 bracket formula. All people within that bracket—according to the number of their dependents—had the same amount of tax withheld from them. For example:

Smith and Jones were married, each had one dependent, and both were in the same $10 bracket: they earned $30 or more but less than $40.

Smith made $30 a week. Jones made $39.50. Notwithstanding this difference in their salaries, the amount of tax withheld from each was $1.

Eventually Evened Out

(This inequality, of course, was evened out in the final adjustments when the men filed their annual tax returns.)

But the new system figures the tax on a dollar-by-dollar basis up to a wage or salary of $60 a week. For example, taking the same two men:

After Jan. 1 the tax withheld from Smith will be 50 cents but from Jones it will be $2.10.

This new system—as noted—is on a dollar-by-dollar basis up to $60 a week. This is really a $1 bracket system instead of a $10 bracket.

From $60 to $100 the tax is figured within a $20 bracket; from $100 to $150 it's a $5 bracket; from $150 to $200 it's a $10 bracket.

(To simplify this whole explanation, the examples used were those of people getting paid on a weekly basis. The brackets are slightly wider for people getting paid every two weeks or monthly but the effect is the same.)

Employers have had—and will have under the new rate—two ways of figuring withholding taxes. They can use government tables or figure out the withholdings by percentage methods.

It is expected that most will use the tables under the new system because it is easier.

But remember: Another factor making a change in the amount of your tax is the change in the amount of exemptions a person can claim. This was pointed out at the start of this story.

Formerly, exemptions were $500 if you were single, $1,200 for a married couple, plus $350 for each dependent.

Now the exemptions are a flat $500 for each person. Some will benefit from this, some will lose. For example:

A married couple which formerly could claim $1,200 exemption, now gets only $1,000.

A married couple with one child — which formerly could claim $1,200 as a married couple and $350 for a dependent, or a total exemption of $1,550—now gets only $1,500.

$100 for Second Child

But a married couple with two children—formerly the total exemption was $1,900 — now gets $2,000.

And there are other exemption changes. Until now you could not claim exemption for any dependent over 18 unless he or she was physically or mentally incapable of self-support.

Now you can claim exemption for a dependent over 18 — that is a big help to parents with children at college—provided that dependent is closely related to you by blood, marriage or legal adoption.

In this case the over-18 dependent has to be just that: merely dependent. He or she doesn't have to be physically or mentally helpless.

You may have forgotten it but before Dec. 1 you had to fill out a small questionnaire for your boss, showing the number of your dependents.

Assistant to Dean

Emerson

Prof. Eleanor Carroll

Miss Carroll has been appointed assistant to the dean of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University. She is the first woman to occupy this post in the Columbia School. Miss Carroll, who was graduated from Wellesley College in 1919, and received the M. S. from Columbia in 1924, joined the Columbia faculty in 1936 as assistant professor and became associate professor in 1942.

French Develop Television To Meet Movie Standards

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (CBS)—Rene Barthelemy, chief engineer of Compagnie Francaise de Television at Paris, has confirmed the report that practical 1,000-line television has been developed in France. [Fewer "lines," it was explained, mean a less clear picture.]

In an interview with Charles Collingwood, CBS Paris correspondent, which was cabled to New York, the distinguished French natural scientist said that "there is no longer any insurmountable technical obstacle" to the general use of the new television which would produce an image "equivalent to what you see on the movie screen."

First public knowledge within the United States of the French development was contained in a radiocast from London on Nov. 5 when Edward R. Murrow, CBS European Director, declared that French television experts, under the very noses of the German occupation forces, had perfected a system which would transmit "clearer, sharper and larger pictures than any that was being transmitted in America or Britain before the war."

Of Special Interest to the U. S.

The Murrow radiocast had special significance for the United States television situation since CBS, in announcing its postwar television policy and reasons for moving television into wider bands and higher frequencies, had declared last April 27:

"There is every possibility that television in foreign countries will at least equal the postwar television standards proposed (by CBS)."

Mr. Collingwood's cabled interview with Mr. Barthelemy comes on the heels of an address before the Television Broadcasters Association (on Dec. 11) purporting to cast doubt upon the existence of the French development originally reported in this country over CBS.

Mr. Barthelemy said that he "and the firm with which I am associated feel that 1,000-line television is ready for exploitation and that it is perfectly feasible.

Removes Technical Obstacle

This is not to say that the new television will be available to the public tomorrow or even in a few months. But there is no longer any insurmountable technical obstacle to putting it into general use."

He explained to Mr. Collingwood that he has been working specifically on 1,000-line television since 1940 and during that time his company spent more than 10,000,000 francs on the research which led to the present development.

Mr. Barthelemy has a worldwide reputation in the field of science for his contribution to, and work in television. The Campagnie Francaise de Television has a large plant at Montrouge, suburb of Paris. It is a subsidiary of the Compagnie des Compteurs and is engaged in research and manufacture of television equipment, including transmitters.

Hats off to the Crosley Loyal Legion

Hats off! — because Crosley distributors and dealers have enabled untold thousands of homes to enjoy dependable service from their Crosley products despite the war-enforced shortages of

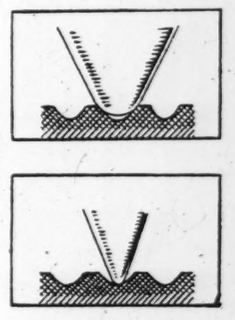
replacement parts and manpower skilled in making service repairs.

■ IN COMMUNITIES all over the country these loyal Crosley associates have applied their mechanical ingenuity to making repairs when new parts were not available. They have taught inexperienced workers to do skilled service work. All in all they have done an outstanding war-time-job.

■ AS A RESULT, many thousands of unreplaceable household appliances have been kept in service. Many thousands of families have continued to enjoy the convenience and economy and pleasure of their present radios, refrigerators, ranges, washers, ironers, and other household appliances.

■ CROSLEY distributors and dealers will serve their communities when Crosley's "postwar" products are available. They know, as no others possibly can, the quality, the dependable performance, and the extra user features that were built into Crosley prewar products* and that will be provided in still larger measure in Crosley products to come.

*The Crosley Shelvador† Refrigerator



*The Floating Jewel† Tone System on Crosley Radio-Phonographs

■ IN BEHALF of the millions of users of all kinds of electrical products, particularly those whose appliances by reason of age, wear or even neglect have needed attention, we say " 'Hats Off!' — to Crosley distributors and dealers for their outstanding wartime service record."

†Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CROSLEY

THE CROSLEY CORPORATION

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PEACETIME MANUFACTURERS OF RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND THE CROSLEY CAR • HOME OF WLW "THE NATION'S STATION"

Current Art Exhibitions in Boston—Two Week-End Concerts—New Play

Library Acquires Works Of Charles H. Woodbury

By Dorothy Adlow

The Print Department of the Boston Public Library has been an active, growing center in Boston art life since it was organized a few years ago with the Albert Wiggin Collection as a substantial nucleus. Through purchase and acquisition this collection is growing. The most recent augmentation is a complete set of prints, a number of trial proofs, experimental plates, drawings, water colors, and oils of Charles H. Woodbury. The donors are Mr. and Mrs. David Woodbury, and Mrs. Charles Bruen Perkins.

During December there is an exhibition of Woodbury prints, water colors, and oils. Well-chosen and beautifully installed, the display is a tribute to an eminent artist and teacher.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Woodbury was born in Lynn in 1864. During childhood and youth he showed interest and aptitude in drawing. He embarked on a course of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nearly every young artist of his generation was launched upon some vocation that had more practical promise than that of artist. Woodbury, like the others, departed from the conventional route through sheer dedication to art. In 1887 he was already initiated; he had a solo exhibition; he had carried off prizes; he had a studio in Boston, and he was teaching some of the former pupils of William Morris Hunt.

Woodbury went abroad in 1890. Like his American contemporaries he felt the urge to travel abroad as often as possible, to paint and study. It was just half a century ago that he painted "Mid-Ocean," which was exhibited at the Salon in Paris, and harvested many awards in America. When exhibited in Boston it evinced a fine compliment from Winslow Homer, who was himself engrossed in the topic of the sea. Amy Lowell's remark summarizes effectively Woodbury's great skill in portraying the sea: "I never saw a picture that gave me the sense of mid-ocean that yours did. I have seen that a thousand times, and your picture was refreshing like a breath of sea air."

The Woodbury sea-pieces have a remarkable authenticity that comes from study and observation and practice. There are numerous marine painters among us on the seacoast, but too many of them rely confidently upon what they can learn from a photograph. They paint a moment of arrested movement. Woodbury's surf mounts and recedes before our eyes, for he expressed the dynamics of the tidal flow; he did not make a mere transcript of the mobile surface.

When in later years he ventured forth to paint from a plane, he said: "I find no particular difficulty in working from a plane as I am used to quick observation and direct expression . . . we may some day have an air school of painting. The field should not be left to the photographer."

The exhibition gives fuller scope to the display of Woodbury etchings and drawings. The line flowed responsively from his pencil. The sketchiness and improvisatory nature of certain prints is deceiving, for there was knowledge and conviction behind even a seemingly tentative effort. Such "freedom" emanates from long practice, and presupposes great discipline. The etched line is tremulous, caustic, jagged, confident as the moment requires. Woodbury meant it "to convey thought of force and motion. The line is used for itself as sensation and not as imitation, and has often the value of a graphic gesture."

♪ ♪ ♪

Charles Woodbury with ripening years discovered what time, concentration, and analysis reveal to every maturing artist, that the medium is an instrument upon which the artist plays his tune with sensitiveness and modulation and allusiveness. Experience teaches him to use it with greater authority, with deeper conviction, with more profound respect. As each artist finds his own way, he learns that he cannot cut corners, that he must arrive step by step at the receding objective. Other artists were experiencing the same evolutionary development and molding their personal idiom. Few of them are as articulate verbally as Charles Woodbury in explaining their artistic objective.

In classification Woodbury may be called an artist of the vanguard. He cannot be earmarked as a "modern" of this specific group or that. He had qualities of the impressionist and the expressionist. He had traits of the realist and abstract artist. He had in common with Winslow Homer, firmness and independence.

There were tendencies among his contemporaries which he either did not notice, or chose to ignore. Others held convictions comparable to his, but they were more curious and venturesome. That "individual and personal" style which critics noted in Woodbury was a romantic quality that is very common in the modern world. It is a quality of temperament that is difficult indeed to sustain. While fellow-Bostonians of his generation permitted their painting to harden into clichés, Charles Woodbury sustained that pulsating vitality over decades.

In the exhibition there are plates of "Sea Gulls," "Fog," "Porpoises," "Racing Tide, Wave and Rocks," "Ebb Tide," "Jamaica Pond," "The Maine Coast," "Sunshine and Shadow," "Old Willows," "Elephant."

Lucas-Pritchard

Ralph Forbes, Barbara Robbins, Donald Murphy

In "The Young Know Best," new comedy coming to the Copley Saturday.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Works of Charles H. Woodbury. Through December.

Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Velvet paintings by Ellen Bellows Endicott. Exhibition by Andrew Wyeth. Through Dec. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through December.

Holman's Print Shop, 52 Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.

Houghton Library, Cambridge—Exhibition of a medieval legal illuminated manuscript.

Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern paintings.

Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of little pictures by contemporary New Englanders. Through December.

Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Boris Artzybasheff.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Frank C. Kirk, A. N. A. Through Dec. 30.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop bequest.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exchange exhibition of water colors by Edinburgh School Children. Through Jan. 21. Christmas Exhibition. Springfield Museum of Fine Arts Mural Competition Exhibition (Museum School). Through December. Museum hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Attleboro: Attleboro Museum of Art and History—Autumn exhibition of prints and water colors

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of pictures by Artists of New York. Through January.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Oil paintings by Frederick J. Mulhaupt Through December.

'Lady of ?' Seats

At the Colonial, seats go on sale today for "A Lady of ?" which opens there Christmas night. Carole Landis of the movies heads the cast.

Smeterlin Recital At Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

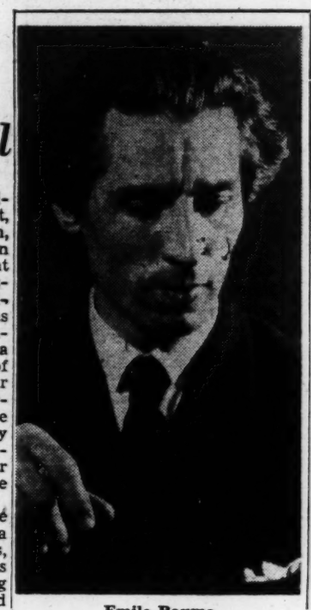
Combining historic and individual styles, Jan Smeterlin, pianist, presented music of Schumann, Brahms, and Chopin in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon to what must have been at once the pleasure and puzzlement of his audience. He submitted interpretations of the Phantasie, op. 17, of Schumann and the Variations on a Theme by Paganini, op. 35, of Brahms in a perfectly regular manner. There followed an intermission, when those in attendance could talk things over as if they were at a conventional piano recital and could say to one another just what they had said on like occasions many times before.

Then, for the second half of the entertainment, the artist set out a little collection of Chopin works, performing them according to his own whim and humor, breaking all rules, disregarding established method, and flouting every handed-down precept.

Now the Schumann Phantasie, as Mr. Smeterlin brought it to realization, sounded of the composer's period. It gave straight portrayal of Schumann in his environment of 100 years ago, when people indulged in moody longings and felt prophetic stirrings of a half joyous, half fearful sort. The Brahms Variations, too, were Brahms to the life, though in this particular piece of expression Brahms assumes a character a little unusual for him. The Variations show him aware of being by nature and circumstance an entirely different type from Paganini. The diabolical element in the great fiddler is something clean out of the range of his imagination, but by no means beyond his comprehension and enjoyment. If he can only mix his temperament and Paganini's, he will have a combination of the comic and the serious, the impudent and the strait-laced, which will catch the world's ear. The Variations ought to be called a scherzo, from the fun that resides in it. But no; a scherzo is not necessarily a study in gaiety; rather it is a form, a special kind of construction.

As for Chopin, Mr. Smeterlin disclosed him as somebody as far as possible from a composer of dreamy nocturnes and solemn funeral marches; and to show what he had in mind, he made an especial mark of the Mazurkas, B flat minor, op. 31, and D flat major, op. 30. Here he upset regulations completely. In pieces also in other rhythms than those of the dance he disencumbered himself of old standards of phrasing, color, and contrast—such as the Ballade in F minor, op. 52; and the Scherzo (only by technical meaning belonging to that category) in C sharp minor, op. 39. To be fairly judged, however, with regard to his break-away adventuring, Mr. Smeterlin needs to be heard more.

Paramount is planning a Technicolor musical with a South American setting, to be called "Sombrero."



Emile Baume

French pianist to be heard in France Forever concert at Jordan Hall, Tuesday.

'Another Boston Booking

"The Dark of the Moon," with probably Carol Stone and Richard Hart in the cast, is said to be scheduled for a Boston engagement of two weeks starting Jan. 22 after a New Haven stay of three days beginning Jan. 18. Walter Hendel is providing an incidental score and Esther Junger will stage the choregraphy.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—The News. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Kathleen Long, pianist, and James Whitehead, violincello. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"As Seen From Scotland." George Blake. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—The Canadian Band Show. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Dennis Arundell as "Enoch Soames." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, News.
7:00 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Music.
7:15 p. m. to 8—Same as WBZ.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Robert Casadesus, pianist.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.

WGTR-WMTW

6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Music in Three-Quarter Time.
8:00 p. m. to 10:30—Same as WNAC.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

'The Messiah' Given Annual Performance

Thompson Stone, directing the Handel and Haydn Society in "The Messiah" of Handel at Symphony Hall last evening, distinguished himself in one particular episode, though to call attention to it is but a way of acknowledging that the whole presentation was of the highest order. One of the scenes was remarkable for its originality and unusualness of effect; that was the way of it. A passage in which he took especial and shrewd advantage of the forces he had at command was the double aria for alto and soprano, "He Shall Feed His Flock." He happened to have in one soloist, Mabel Pearson, a singer endowed with a true and rare contralto voice; and in the other, Ruth Diehl, a singer capable of reducing her high notes to a violin-like fineness and delicacy, while maintaining complete carrying power. The alto's tone was the kind that blends with the orchestral qualities so that it becomes itself an instrument. The soprano's tone was the kind that rides and floats upon an accompaniment like something aerial and weightless.

Both artists were to a high degree expressive in the delivery of text. With sensitive, masterful handling, Dr. Stone made the two women give a rendering of the turn-by-turn recitation that could be called, unless the word is too sentimental, angelic.

Dr. Stone must have been regarded all around as master of the situation, inasmuch as everybody—chorus, the half-hundred Boston Symphony players, and the women and the men (Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Edwin Steffe, bass) in the solo roles—responded to every slightest indication of his baton. For Dr. Stone, to the visual comfort of the public, conducts with a stick.

The Handel and Haydn choir, thanks to director, vocal committee, or what, is in admirable balance, notwithstanding the difficulties of wartime. Indeed the four parts stand in more even relation to one another than they have sometimes stood in peacetime. Balance anyway has nothing to do with resources. It is a musical question, and the director with an ear and a conscience will always attain it with what he has, unless, perchance, some matter of organization obtrudes.

The audience was of full size, ready with applause where the performance was uncommonly good; at the same time expecting much. A house like this one, summoned by the Massachusetts Women's Committee of the National Cathedral Association, demands all, is probably the sort that keeps singing organizations up to their best mark. **W. P. T.**

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Sophie," new comedy by George Ross and Rose C. Field based on the latter's New Yorker short stories, "Sophie Halencik, American." Katina Paxinou is starred as a warm-hearted Czech woman transplanted to a small New England town. The cast includes Donald Buka, Will Geer, Louis Sorin, Ann Shepherd, John Harmon, Richard Deane, and Marguerite Clifton. The production has been directed by Michard Gordon. Setting is by Samuel Leve and costumes by Rose Bogdonoff. Mr. Ross is co-producer with Meyer Davis.

To Dance Carols

Carols had a dancing origin and the word "carol" once meant to dance in a ring. Pauline Chellis' Dance Group at the Bouve-Boston School will dance carols at a candlelighting service at the school tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Opens Tonight, 8:30
KATINA PAXINOU in "Sophie"
A new Comedy based on the "Sophie Halencik, American" stories
COPLEY — OPEN SAT. NIGHT — SEATS WED.
ROY P. STECKLER presents
THE YOUNG KNOW BEST
A New Romantic Comedy by ARNDT GIUSTI
with RALPH FORBES
Barbara Robbins • Lynne Carter • Donald Murphy
EVES.—$3.00, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. MATS. WED. & SAT. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)
OPERA HOUSE — EVES. 8:30 — MATS. THURS. & SAT.
Seats at box office and Wilbur Theatre for performances thru Dec. 30
JANE WITHERS — EDDIE FOY Jr. — JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S
GLAD TO SEE YOU
WILBUR — LAST 8 TIMES — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. WED.
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
authors of "Life with Father" and producers of "Arsenic and Old Lace" present
the HASTY HEART
A NEW COMEDY by JOHN PATRICK with
Richard BASEHART • Anne BURR • John LUND
SHUBERT • 2 WKS. BEG. CHRISTMAS NIGHT
PAUL SMALL presents
LOU HOLTZ • BENNY FIELDS • TONY & SALLY DeMARCO
in STAR TIME
Eves. Mon. Thru Fri. and Sun. Eves.: $1.20 to 3.00; Sat. Eves.: $1.20 to 3.60; Mats. Wed., Sat. and Sun.: $1.20 to 2.40; TWO GALA NEW YEAR'S EVE PERFORMANCES at 8:30 ($1.20 to 4.80) and MIDNIGHT ($1.20 to 3.60). Tax Incl.
PLYMOUTH — OENS CHRISTMAS NIGHT — Seats Thurs.
Clarke Kummer's Comedy
"MANY HAPPY RETURNS"
Starring
HENRY HULL
with MARY ASTOR • NEIL HAMILTON
Opening Night & FRI. EVES. & SAT. EVE. (Jan. 6): $3.60 to $1.20; MON. thru THURS. EVES.: $3.00 to $1.20; SAT. EVE. (Dec. 30): $4.80 to $1.20; MAT. THURS.: $2.40 to $1.20; MAT. SAT.: $3.00 to $1.20 (TAX INCL.).
WILBUR • 2 WKS. BEG. Tues., Dec. 26 — SEATS THURS.
Jacques Thery & Jos. Viertel present
MADGE KENNEDY
America's Beloved Comedienne
in "Brief Holiday"
A New Comedy by GRETCHEN FINLETTER
Eves. $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.)
COLONIAL — LAST WEEKK — MATS. TODAY AND WED.
ON THE TOWN
NEW MUSICAL
Special TONIGHT LEONARD BERNSTEIN Will Conduct Orchestra
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN and ADOLPH GREEN
Choreography by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO and NANCY WALKER
COLONIAL — Opens Mon., Dec. 25 — SEATS TODAY
J. J. SHUBERT presents
A Lady Of ?
A New Musical
with CAROLE LANDIS and SUE RYAN — CHRISTINE AYRES
OPEN. NITE FRI. & SAT. EVES. $1.20 to 4.80
Mon. to Thurs. $1.20 to 4.20. Wed. Mats. $1.20 to 3.00. Sat. Mats. $1.20 to 3.60 (Tax Inc.)
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY — KIR. 4580 — HARVARD SQ.
Lana Turner in MARRIAGE IS A Private AFFAIR
Simone Simon in Mademoiselle Fifi
Sneak Hollywood Premier
Replacing "MLLE. FIFI" on Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 8 P. M.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a.m., State 11:15 a.m.
Bud ABBOTT — Lou COSTELLO
in M-G-M's "LOST IN A HAREM"
with MARILYN MAXWELL
JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS ORCH.
Plus
Radio's Crime Doctor "SHADOWS IN THE NIGHT"
WARNER BAXTER
KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
SUSANNA FOSTER TURHAN BEY
MARIA MONTEZ JACK OAKIE
BOWERY TO BROADWAY
PLUS
"MURDER IN THE BLUE ROOM"
NOW! METROPOLITAN
Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
'SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS'
plus "THOROUGHBREDS"
PARAMOUNT — FENWAY
Dennis MORGAN • Eleanor PARKER
'THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU'
plus "ONE BODY TOO MANY"
EXETER — KEN 7067
PRESTON STURGES'
HAIL THE CONQUERING HERO
Eddie Bracken - Ella Raines
TILL WE MEET AGAIN
RAY MILLAND
BARBARA BRITTON
TIME SAYS—"AS STINGING A FILM AS EVER REACHED THE TIMID SCREEN" — BEGINS SUN. DEC. 24
THUNDER ROCK
FIRST TIME IN NEW ENGLAND
STRAND — HUNTINGTON AVE.
A CHARLES K. FELDMAN GROUP PRESENTATION
BARBARA MULLEN — MICHAEL REDGRAVE
Stars of JEANNIE

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE — AIR CONDITIONED — 777 BEACON ST.
LUCILLE BALL • DICK POWELL
Meet The People
with Buddy Rogers' Marine Raiders

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A heartening play"
E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO
with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0045
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.
"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE HOLM — MARGARET DOUGLAS — JOAN McCRACKEN — DAVID BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON — MABEL TALIAFERRO — MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St., Cl. 6-5990
Eves. 8:30—Mon. thru Thurs. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat., $1.20 to $6. Tax incl. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Frans Werfel
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
Eves 8:40-$1.20 to 4.20 tax inc. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65, plus tax
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40. Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40, Sun., 8:15 — No Monday Perf.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3 — Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
AMERICA'S ONLY ICE THEATRE
RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS — Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:35 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35 sharp
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN-OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART-HAROLD VERMILYEA
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th West of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
6th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
HARRY STOCKWELL — JOSEPH BULOFF — EVELYN WYCKOFF — RUTH WESTON
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Christmas 2:30
"A NEW HIT . . . chock full of honesty and laughter."—Barnes, N. Trib.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
"SNAFU"
By LOUIS SOLOMON & HAROLD BUCHMAN
HUDSON Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Good Balcony Seats $1.20, $1.80 and $2.40
"A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times." E. C. Sherburne—The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S Comedy Hit
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45 Cl. 6-6740. Mail Orders Filled.
Eves. 8:40, $1.20-3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed. & Sat 2:40
SEATS NOW SELLING THRU MARCH 1
CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE
NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE
"As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News
Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph
SONG OF NORWAY
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
Evenings at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Evgs. $6-1.20. Mats. $3.60-1.20. All Including Tax
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
MIRIAM HOPKINS
VICTOR JORY
A new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

★ LAST 3 DAYS ★
PLAZA — 58th ST near MADISON
GENE TIERNEY — DANA ANDREWS • CLIFTON WEBB
Laura
DARING THRILLING MYSTERY!
VINCENT PRICE • JUDITH ANDERSON
Shows at 12 noon-2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.
Beg. Wed., Dec. 20th—"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
'SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor!
PLUS ON STAGE—JIMMY SAVO • MILDRED BAILEY
Extra! PEARL PRIMUS
BUY MORE BONDS — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
M-G-M'S
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald Crisp • Elizabeth Taylor
Jackie Jenkins • Reginald Owen
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4800

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear In Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Jerry Cooper, baritone.	"Women of America" .	Christmas program from	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Honolulu	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots'	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family.	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music: Listen, Milady..	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky: songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	Lullabies; Air Express..	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Lorenzo Jones: sk.	Jane Cowl: talk	Bobby Sherwood's Or.
4:30	Talk about child'n	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sk.	Something for the Girls	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.
4:45	"Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan': drama.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	lyn Home, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life": sk.	'Christmas Window': sk	Round-up Time
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	"Superman": sk.	Round-up Time
5:45	"Inside MGM": int	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	L. Murray's music.	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; J. Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"..	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show ..	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Cote Glee Club
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show ..	News of the World	Treasure Hunt; Orch..	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "T'ks	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Dick Preston: songs	"Three Quarter Time".	Something for the Girls
7:45	to the Yanks"	"The Lone Ranger": dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time".	Clem Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Ted Malone comments.	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner": sk...	Loretta Young, drama.	Treasury; Sunny Skylar	Concert Melodies
8:30	Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Jack Benny; News	lene Francis, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Or..	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00	Theater: Ronald	"David Harding, Coun-	Robert Casadesus, guest	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Rach-
9:15	Colman; Maureen	terspy": dramatization	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Real Stories dramatized	maninoff's Concerto No.
9:30	O'Sullivan; Lin	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..	"Information, Please"	"Music of Worship";	1 in F minor
9:45	'Berkeley Square'.	Dance Orch.; Drama ..	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	soloists; Fred. Dvonch	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: M. Oberon;	Raymond Gram Swing.	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	Age of Innocence.	Dance orchestra	hold Schmidt; Orch...	Paul Schubert, news ...	Frankie Carle's Orch.
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz; Jim-	Dance orchestra	Merle Pitt's Orch.
10:45	Show: songs; or..	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music Roundup; Weath.	Del Courtney's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:30	"For the Girls"	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: music

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music.	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis.	Newscast; Music	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Air Express Music	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs.	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch".	'About a Soldier'; Music	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup.	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands..	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Music of Many Lands..	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music: News	Homemakers Hints; Nws	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Quiz program; F. Lang.	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club"..	Wartime Food News	Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Chet. Gaylord program.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Variety show..	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program..	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda": sketch.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": sk..	Matti Hollis' Orch.	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Hunt'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister": sk..	ring Cliff Arquette ..	"Midday Melodies"	News service	Dude Ranch: News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk..	"Harmony Haven"	"The Answer Man"	"Yankee Tune Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Paula Stone; Phil Brito	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News.
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Fats Waller's Orch.
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef: food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Claude Thornhill's Or.
2:30	Serial drama	War Manpower Shortage	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Jan Savitt's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Detective drama	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Jerry Cooper, baritone..	'Woman of America': sk	Christmas program	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Christmas program	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Mel-	Jewish Philanthropies	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Lullabies; Air Express..	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Jane Cowl, talk	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45	"Follies" — Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates

Christmas Party Planned By Soldiers Library Service

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Harriett Warner Baxter and her volunteer assistants at the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, 158 State Street, are getting ready for a Christmas party and open house to be held from 3 to 6 p. m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday for men and women of the armed forces and merchant seamen.

Brightly wrapped gifts—there will be one for each guest — are being stowed away in the hold of a "ship" which will serve in lieu of a Christmas tree. Constructed by such amateur shipbuilders as Mrs. Baxter and a serviceman who took part in the invasion of Africa, the gift-laden vessel has Santa for its figurehead while a small Christmas tree decorates the stern. The gifts have been provided by Boston merchants and friends of the Service. The Rotary Club is supplying refreshments.

Many organizations, including the D. A. R., Quota, American Pen Women, Advertising Club, Lions Club, Rotary, and the Mantle Club, are now making regular contributions of books to this Service which was started by Mrs. Baxter in 1940 and is known today on land and sea all over the globe. Tons of reading material have gone out from its headquarters to United Nations forces stationed in the Aleutians, Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, New Britain and other Pacific bases, and to ships at sea. Just today libraries containing from 75 to 150 books and many magazines were sent to three English vessels, one Swedish ship, and one newly-commissioned American vessel. Recently the first shipment to an overseas hospital was made.

In addition to mailing books abroad, the Service maintains a large library at 158 State Street where service men and women may secure books any day of the week. Books are always in demand and there is a special need for technical volumes on such subjects as engineering, navigation, and radio, as well as recent textbooks on all branches of mathematics.

Mrs. Baxter has had many rewarding experiences since she undertook this work. Not long ago in speaking before the Lions Club of Arlington she told of the 2,000 volumes and hundreds of packs of cards sent to a base in the Aleutians. When she left the platform a woman ran after her to tell her that it was her son who had catalogued those 2,000 books and how much he said they meant to the men stationed there.

Cartoonist to Speak

Francis Dahl, Boston Herald-Traveler cartoonist, is giving an illustrated lecture on cartooning at a meeting of the Boston section, National Council of Jewish Women, at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, this afternoon. Members are presenting "Council in Action," an original skit written by Mrs. Bernard D. Feinberg and directed by Mrs. Henry Pollack. It portrays the work of the Boston section. Mrs. Louis Sunderland is hostess of the afternoon.

Marionette Show

For the second successive year the Junior League Players are presenting the Suzari Marionettes in "Pinocchio" at the Peabody Playhouse. There will be four paid performances—Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27, Thursday both morning and afternoon, and Friday morning, Dec. 29—and four free performances for groups from the various youth agencies in or near Boston. Tickets will be on sale at Junior League Headquarters, Zero Marlboro Street, every weekday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Mrs. J. Craig Huff, Jr., is ticket chairman.

Miss Elise Dunningham and Miss Joan Kuebler are in charge of lettering and distributing the posters, and Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., although unable to help in person because out of town, wrote the history of the Players that appears on the attractive flyer for which Mrs. James B. Greason, Jr. designed the cover. Miss Jean Evatt is chairman of the Players Committee sponsoring the production and Mrs. Peter Hayden Clark is secretary.

Tuesday Programs

Professional Women's Club—Reception and luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m. Speakers: Chaplain Benjamin Kreitman (Lieut.) U. S. N. R., who was on duty in the Caribbean before being assigned to the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.; The Rev. William J. Murphy, S. J., President of Boston College; the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, Minister of Mount Vernon Church.

Women's City Club—Kurt Singer, veteran of the underground war against Hitler, will speak on "What Will Be the Fate of the Small Countries?", 11 a. m.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club—A pageant of the Nativity will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Marie Massa of Arlington, at the Club's Christmas meeting in the Hotel Bradford ballroom.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Singing of carols and feature dancing will mark the observance of Guest Night at Unitarian Parish Hall, 8 p. m., followed by a reception at the Loring-Greenough House.

Braintree Philergians—Christmas meeting and Vice-Presidents' Day with a program arranged by Mrs. George Albert Ellis, Jr., Music Chairman, at First Church, 1 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Open meeting featuring the Turner Trio, 2:30 p. m.

Greater Boston Women's Auxiliary to Railway Mail Association—Christmas party, Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.; Mrs. B. F. Wells, Chairman.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Poetry reading by Dr. Herbert E. Hitchin, Copley Square Hotel, 8 p. m.

Use of Telephone For Vital Calls Only Urged at Week End

New Englanders are urged today to avoid nonessential telephone calls over the Christmas week end because the telephone company faces another wartime Christmas avalanche of long-distance calls, with limited facilities for handling it. Executives today were "preparing for the worst, while hoping for the best."

"Our preparations," said John C. Carraher, Manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's Metropolitan Boston division, "are on the assumption that holiday calling this year may equal or exceed last year's record volume. Our hope is that it won't

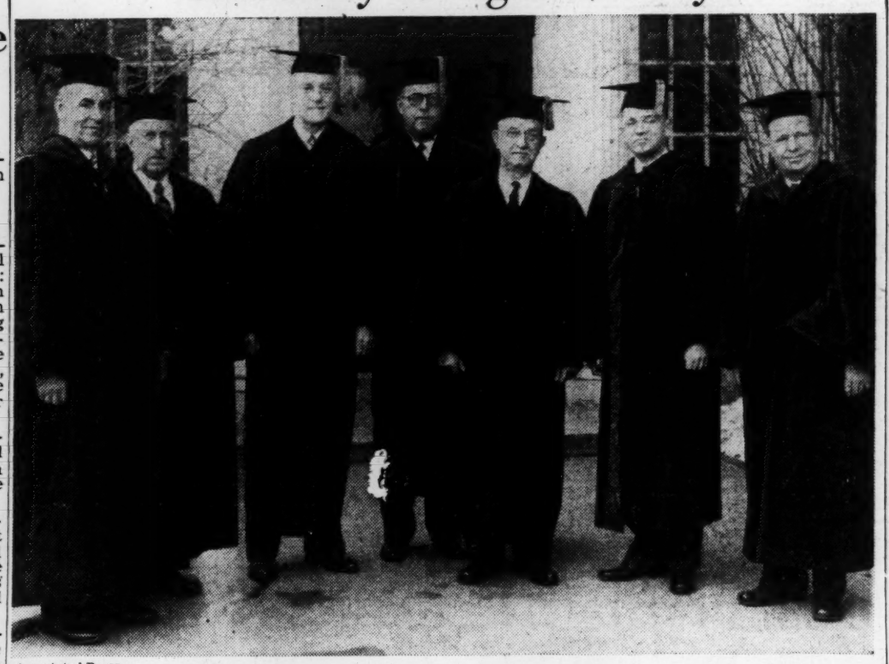
"We're basing that hope on the public's heeding of our appeals to scale down the total number of Christmas greeting calls and to spread those they do make over the early days of this week. We particularly urge people to avoid nonessential calls on Dec. 24 and 25—also on the 26th.

"Our aim, of course, is to keep the lines open for essential calls and for homeward calls of service men and women in training centers and hospitals and all other places where they have access to telephones."

Mr. Carraher said his company's preparations for full coverage of switchboards and for any necessary quick rearrangements of long-distance circuits during the holiday season, from now until New Year's, are closely co-ordinated with preparations elsewhere in the country. He pointed out, however, that in most sections of the United States, and in the Maritime Provinces, the available long-distance lines in relation to expected calls are more limited than in New England.

For this reason, he added, people planning calls to points outside New England should particularly keep in mind the need for making them before Dec. 24 or avoiding them altogether.

University Inaugural Party



Associated Press

New Hampshire President Shown With Guests

Many notables attended the inauguration of Dr. Harold Walter Stoke as President of the University of New Hampshire. Left to right: Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture; Robert A. Neal, Vice-President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Louis De Rochemont, motion picture producer, 20th Century-Fox, and Dr. Charles L. Parsons, Secretary of the American Chemical Society, all recipients of honorary degrees; Dr. Stoke, and Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire.

Need Is Shown To Teach Right Uses of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 18—Education must show how an "age of power" can be taught the use of power based on "knowledge and virtues," Dr. Harold Walter Stoke, new President of the University of New Hampshire, declared in his inaugural address yesterday.

The critical question at the present time is not whether "we shall create power but whether we can produce people who know what to do with it," Dr. Stoke stated before an audience of educators, trustees, alumni and undergraduates of the University.

This basic idea was expressed also by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, who brought greetings from the educational world. He declared that the responsibility for education's major obligation is to make possible a cumulative greatness in society, without the development of which civilization must inevitably wither. "The effect of our educational effort should be, it seems to me, to equip men for roles of influence rather than toward cultivating an appetite for mastery," he said.

At the ceremonies, which because of wartime conditions were less elaborate than customary, delegates, including 15 presidents from leading American universities and colleges, paid honor to the University of New Hampshire and its new President, Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire brought greetings from the State. The induction charge was given by the new president of the University's board of trustees, Frank W. Randall of Portsmouth, N. H.

During the afternoon four honorary degrees were conferred—that of Doctor of Engineering upon Robert A. Neal, Vice-President of Westinghouse Electric and a member of the class of 1910; Doctor of Science upon Charles L. Parsons, Secretary of the American Chemical Society and a former member of the University faculty; Doctor of Humanities upon Louis de Rochemont, producer, Twentieth Century-Fox and former director and producer of the March of Time; and Doctor of Laws upon Andrew L. Felker, now serving his eleventh term as New Hampshire's Commissioner of Agriculture.

Law Again Sought for Ending Mandatory Capital Penalties

Abolition of mandatory capital punishment in first degree murder cases will be sought in Massachusetts through a bill to be filed for action by the incoming Legislature, the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty announced today. The bill, a perennial in the State Legislature, was nearly successful at the last session.

Citing verdicts in two recent Bay State murder cases as an example of the "unevenness of justice under the mandatory death penalty," Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann of Brookline, Secretary of the Council, said "the inconsistency of the present Massachusetts system whereby electrocution is the compulsory punishment for first degree murder is illustrated by the varying results in the Wilson-Murray and the Noxon murder cases.

"In the Noxon case," Mrs. Ehrmann said, "the father was found guilty of killing his imbecile child. Wilson and Murray have been found guilty of murdering an elderly lady with evidence of torture and intent to rob.

"The Noxon jury, knowing that the only penalty in Massachusetts for intentional murder is death, could apparently find no way, conscientiously, to reach a verdict of second degree which provides life imprisonment and Noxon, therefore, is now condemned to die in the electric chair.

"The jury in the Wilson-Murray case however, possibly moved by an abhorrence of capital punishment, were enabled to take such a view of the evidence as would result in life imprisonment for these two defendants.

"The divergence in the result of these two cases indicates clearly that the majority of the Legislators in the Massachusetts Senate and House were wise in 1943 when they voted to change the present mandatory law and give the jury the right to recommend life or death in first degree murder cases."

The bill to end mandatory capital punishment in first degree murder cases, a perennial in the Massachusetts legislature, passed both the House and Senate at the last session. The bill was returned by Governor Saltonstall who recommended that it be amended to leave the jury's recommendation of life or capital punishment mandatory upon the court. As originally passed the jury could recommend but the judge had the final decision.

Although the House accepted the Governor's amendment the Senate declined and the bill expired in Committee where it had been referred by both branches in hopes of reaching a compromise.

Gift Orders for Flowers Are Popular With G. I.'s

Servicemen, it is expected, will be sending home more orders for flowers this Christmas than ever before. According to Henry Penn, Boston florist, overseas soldiers placed more than 650,000 orders for flowers for Christmas, Easter, and Mother's Day last year, and the figure may mount to 1,000,000 orders this year.

Cyclamens, begonias, azaleas, as well as the ever-popular poinsettias, are the favorite choices of the soldiers this Christmas. New varieties of poinsettias have been grown which are so hardy that the bright red foliage is said to outlast even the green.

Dr. Herbert E. Cushman

Dr. Herbert E. Cushman, who passed on at West Newton Dec. 16, was the head of Tufts College philosophy department before his retirement in 1924. Dr. Cushman was a noted writer in the field of philosophy and his writings included a translation of Wilhelm Windelband's "History of Ancient Philosophy."

Dr. Cushman was born in Auburn, Maine. He was graduated from Bates College in 1887 and received an honorary LL.D. degree there in 1912. He received his master's degree from Harvard in 1896 and his Ph.D. degree in 1897.

One of Dr. Cushman's outstanding works was "A Beginners History of Philosophy" and was chosen for Hestor's "Books for Junior Colleges."

Last Paper Drive Of the Year Is On

Boston's last waste paper salvage drive of the year began today as citizens sought to set a country-wide record before Christmas.

City trucks cnavassed Wards 1 through 5 during the day under favorable weather conditions, and tomorrow they will enter Wards 6 through 10.

"This week gives every patriotic citizen in Boston a chance to make his final effort of 1944," George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, said yesterday as he declared that salvage officials hope to break the October record of 1,554,460 pounds.

War bonds of $25 value will again be awarded to persons whose names are drawn, one from each ward, by salvage officials.

Courtenay Crocker

Courtenay Crocker, who passed on here Saturday, was long an influential figure in Massachusetts politics, having served in the Massachusetts Legislature and as Chairman of the important House Ways and Means Committee.

Admitted to the bar after his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1905, Mr. Crocker began practice in the office of Moody, Burdell and Wardwell. In his later years the practice of his profession became subordinate to his public interests.

Mr. Crocker was Secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts from 1910-1914, the same years he served as a State Representative. From 1914 to 1916 he served as President of the Republican Club. Shortly thereafter he served for two years as a member of the Civil Service Commission for Massachusetts.

In 1924 Mr. Crocker was selected by the Siamese Government to be its advisor upon foreign affairs, a position roughly equivalent to Foreign Minister. This necessitated his residence in Bangkok and he and his family lived there during 1924 and 1925.

Immediately after the first World War Mr. Crocker became an ardent supporter of the League of Nations. He was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association and for many years its President.

Maine Attracts Outside Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 18—Interest of numerous manufacturers seeking sites for permanent factories is turning to Maine, Everett F. Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission said last week.

He listed several firms which have already acquired property and had either started actual operation or planned to soon. In addition, he listed a large number of manufacturers who were negotiating for sites, among them a rubber firm, furniture manufacturers, a veneer mill, a chromium plating outfit, a chemical firm, garment makers and tanneries.

Many, including several plastic concerns, were associated with the State's vast forest resources, but all were "discovering" that Maine was a highly desirable industrial State as well as a large farming and recreational region, Mr. Greaton said.

Justice Named

A long period of speculation over who would be apopinted to fill a vacancy on the Maine Superior Court bench ended last week when Gov. Sumner Sewall nominated Earle L. Russell of Portland to the position. An attorney of many years practice, he was named to the vacancy left by the passing of Justice George L. Emery of Saco several weeks ago.

Mr. Russell served for many years as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission. The appointment was listed for confirmation by the Executive Council Dec. 20.

State Police

Acting State Police Chief Laurence Upton, in his biennial report issued last week, said a large number of substitute officers called into police work during the war, should be retained permanently. He said the State not only owed them their jobs as a moral duty for giving up other activities during the war emergency, but their experience gained during nearly two years average service would be an economical asset.

Chief Upton pointed out that members of the force who had entered the service were protected by law guaranteeing them return to their jobs when the war ends. Retaining the substitutes would give the State a force of enlisted men which would be a good start towards meeting postwar objectives, but would still be short of proposed schedules, he said.

Capt. Leon P. Shepard, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, said his bureau, working in co-operation with local law enforcement officials had gathered fingerprints of 78,000 Maine school pupils in accordance with a law passed at the last regular legislative session.

Postwar Jobs

In its final report of a study of postwar employment prospects in Maine, the Development Commission said last week an end of hostilities would find 218 Maine communities ready to take up at 30 days' notice more than $3,000,000 worth of projects providing 2,218,165 man-hours of work. In addition, 78 other towns and cities have projects totaling more than $10,000,000 and 6,000,000 man-hours which are being planned but are not immediately ready.

More than $1,500,000 has been earmarked for such work as roads and bridges, sidewalks, schools, water service, fire protection, sewers and drains, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, cemeteries, and municipal buildings in the various communities.

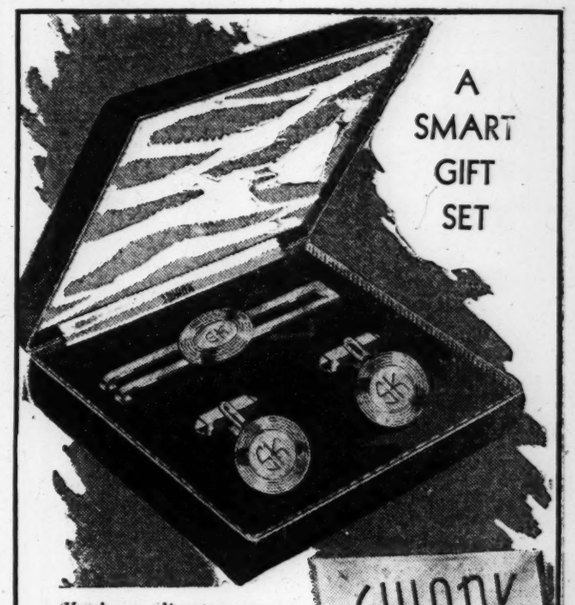
Work of this type "can, better than any other means, span the bridge between any postwar cessation of private industry, occasioned by the war-peace changeover, and its resumption," the report said.

The stduy, extending to all communities and lines of activity, was financed by a portion of a $1,000,000 postwar fund created by the last Legislature.

Communities varied from doing an "excellent job" to those which "lagged lamentably" in lining up postwar work, the report concluded. It will be presented to the Legislature convening in January.

Holiday Pay Ruling

War work on Christmas Day must draw pay of time and a half but no more, it is pointed out in Boston by George H. Foley, regional attorney for the United States Department of Labor.



A SMART GIFT SET

SWANK

Handsome adjuncts to any man's wardrobe. *Gold filled* jewelry to be enjoyed and treasured. Perfect for engraved initials. Attractively gift packaged. The set $8.50.

Plus Tax.

ETONS

BOSTON'S TWO SMART MEN'S SHOPS

104 Boylston St. Next Door Colonial Theatre and Hotel Statler 54 Providence St.

"'Twas the night before Christmas"

Ever been away from home on Christmas? Mighty lonely, isn't it?

So you know how it is with the boys in uniform, many away from home for the first time. They throng to the Telephone Centers in army camps and navy stations, eager for the cheer that goes deep to that lonesome spot . . . the voices of Mom and Dad.

You'll help, won't you, like you did last year? Please make your own greeting calls early the week before Christmas, and keep telephone lines as clear as possible for service men over the holidays.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

This photograph shows how the telephone helps to keep the home ties for the boys away from home. Telephone Centers such as this are maintained by telephone companies at army and navy establishments throughout the land, and at convenient points in larger cities, for the exclusive use of those in uniform.

Tobin Children Aid Russians

Personally Present Gifts for Relief

Carol Anne Tobin, left, and Helen Tobin, right, daughters of the Governor-elect of Massachusetts, brought gifts of warm clothing and cocoa for Russian children to Russian War Relief headquarters, 128 Newbury Street, Boston, today. Robert Leverone of Boston, acting in the guise of the Russian equivalent of Santa Claus, Grandfather Frost, accepted the presents.

HERE'S YOUR HAT for the HOLIDAYS!

Rich velvet in almost any color . . . the perfect dressy hat $16.50

Smartly styled dresses in large sizes

Frances Farquhar, Inc.

Hotel Vendome Boston

Down one short flight of steps

Calling All Shoppers

to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."

11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

EICHEL'S Restaurant IN WINTER PLACE

Hodges Hits Back to Stem Nazi Drive

Continued from Page 1

shal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt had achieved a penetration of several miles in the American lines, reinvaded Belgium in the Monschau area 16 miles south of Aachen, and re-entered Luxemburg at two other points.

The Germans were pushing their advance along an 80-mile front from the Monschau area to the southern tip of the Luxemburg border with new and more violent attacks.

Allied military authorities directing the battle said it had been decided not to make public specific information now as to the exact places where the German columns were pushing through and how far they had advanced.

But First Army headquarters dispatches said the Germans had gained several miles and American troops were locked in battle. The penetration apparently had been at least four miles in one area 10 miles east of Malmedy, a Belgian town just north of the Luxemburg border.

This was a push by a strong German armored column, supported overnight by artillery and bombing and strafing warplanes, on a seven-mile front.

Several German armored divisions and infantry divisions were striking heavily and bending back the American lines.

Elsewhere along the 80-mile front the Germans were delivering stiff punches aimed at seeking soft spots, and there were indications the supreme German effort would mount in intensity before it subsided.

On many other fronts there were signs of impending German blows.

Heavy Movements Behind Nazi Lines

United States Third Army dispatches said the heaviest enemy rail movement ever seen behind the Third Army front had been observed.

Reports from the British Second Army front to the north said German fliers in the greatest strength since D-Day had appeared in the skies along the Aachen sector, along with many reconnaissance aircraft over the British front.

A 10-mile-long German column was blasted by Allied fighter bombers in the Neunkirchen area, 10 miles northeast of Saarbrucken.

In the Alsace plain, German counterattacks rolled over three villages in the Colmar and Selestat areas.

But at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters it was said the Allied command is taking measures to deal with the situation and that there was no cause for undue alarm.

Marshal von Runstedt undoubtedly has thrown a large part of his strategic reserve into this supreme effort, it was said, with the most likely purpose of derailing the Allied winter offensive and holding the Americans on the Roer River and the fringe of the Saar Basin until spring.

It is possible, it was stated, that this may prove to be the final German effort to turn the tables.

By some it was compared to the great German counteroffensive in the spring of 1918.

Shrewdly timed when the Americans were drawn up at the Roer and presumably preparing for the serious effort of getting across that barrier toward Cologne and the Rhine, Marshal von Rundstedt's blow was aimed at the Ardennes Forest, path of German conquest in 1940.

It was set off by a proclamation to his troops telling them their "hour has struck" and that they must "achieve the superhuman for our Fatherland and our Führer."

Ninth Tactical Air Force Headquarters in Belgium said hundreds of Thunderbolts and Lightnings pounced on concentrations of as many as 300 to 400 tanks and bombs, and machine guns as part of the Allied reaction.

Japan Is Expected To Last Until '46

By the Associated Press

Pacific Headquarters,
U. S. Army Air Forces,
Dec. 18

Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon expects Japan to be "on her feet and fighting in 1946."

General Harmon, Commander of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, directs the Saipan-based Superfortress operations against Japan. He said in an interview yesterday he held no expectation that the B-29 raids would knock Japan out of the war quickly.

General Harmon said Tokyo cannot be destroyed by incendiary bombing because the city has a system of block-wide firebreaks.

He described wind and clouds over Japan as more of a hindrance to the Superforts than fighter interception or antiaircraft fire.

Philippines:

Mindoro Airfields Whipped Into Shape

Airfields were being whipped into shape on the southern end of Mindoro Island, now securely in American hands. American infantrymen were 11 miles from the beachhead they established Dec. 15.

Only scant resistance was encountered, a spokesman reported. The Americans had command of strategic high ground and set up a wide defense six miles beyond the town of San Jose.

A headquarters communiqué said, "our hold on the southern part of the island is now secure."

On Leyte Island to the southeast, troops of the United States 77th Division outflanked Japan's Yamashita Line at the southern section of the Ormoc corridor and drove seven miles north toward an ultimate junction with American forces pressing southward.

American and Australian construction engineers on Mindoro were busy readying captured air strips for fighter planes. These airfields are only 150 miles from Manila—a flight of less than a half hour.

Japan took serious note of the Mindoro invasion. Tokyo's influential newspaper Asahi warned in an editorial that an American victory there would give the Americans "full control of tomorrow's military situation." It cautioned against minimizing the "fighting spirit of American military leaders and the enemy's ability to maintain their lines of supply."

Tremendous carrier - plane strikes against the Manila area gave strong support to the Mindoro advance.

The struggle for Leyte Island continued unabated, with the United States 1st Cavalry and 32nd Division pressure from the north end of the Ormoc corridor and the 77th Infantry Division pushing up from the south.

Japanese casualties were mounting apace. The communiqué reported an additional 2,012 enemy slain up to Dec. 16.

The communiqué reported additional enemy supply dumps captured, with artillery pieces, mortars, light and heavy machine guns and several large tanks.

Army and Navy fliers practically have cleared the Philippines of Japanese planes, and continued also to harass enemy shipping.

Patrol planes set fire to two small freighters off Masbate, and bombed Puerto Princesa on Palawan. At Zamboanga, night patrol planes damaged a 3,000 - ton freighter transport and again blasted an oil tank farm at Tarakan, Borneo, a frequent target.

Air Over Europe:

Allies Bomb Reich By Day and Night

Hundreds of United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators sped across the English Channel to give Germany a daylight dose of the punishment poured on Munich, Ulm, and Duisburg during the night by 1,300 British heavy bombers.

The big RAF planes dropped an estimated 7,000 tons of bombs on the three German cities, all key points in the Nazi railway network.

American fighters with belly tanks of extra fuel ranged ahead of the American heavy bombers to meet any challenge in the skies over Western Europe's battle lines.

The triple night blow—one of the first struck by RAF heavy bombers in weeks—came in the wake of a day of bitter air combat between German and Allied fighters.

The Germans had 108 fighters and bombers blasted out of the air Dec. 17 in air battles accompanying the enemy's ground attacks. Two RAF fighters were lost, both due to flak, and 31 American pursuit craft were listed as missing.

From all sectors Allied fighter craft were summoned—even the RAF Spitfires, Tempests, and Typhoons from the Netherlands—as a sudden break in the weather exposed long columns of German tanks, trucks, and troops moving slowly toward the battle raging in the United States First Army lines.

The break in the weather forced the German Command to rush planes in the air in an attempt to provide cover for the attacking ground troops.

American bombers based in Britain could not get into the fray due to bad weather. Fighter-escorted American Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Italy, however, crossed the Alps and bombed railroads at Salzburg near the old German-Austrian frontier, a target at Wels; oil refineries at Blechhammer and Odertal in German Silesia and the Moravska Ostrave refinery in Czechoslovakia. Allied fighters strafed transports on a rail line southeast of Munich between Rosenheim and Wels.

Air Over Orient:

Superfortresses Hit Nagoya and Hankow

The Japanese war machine felt the sledge blows of some 200 B-29 Superfortresses, unleashed from separate bases.

The giant craft struck a second time at Nagoya on the Nipponese mainland and at Hankow in Japanese-occupied China. The raiders hit both areas on Monday, Japanese time (Sunday by United States clocks).

Dispatches from Saipan, meanwhile, said photographic reconnaissance of the Dec. 13 blow at Nagoya disclosed damage to the Hatsudoki aircraft factory was greater than first reports indicated. Four large assembling buildings and 22 smaller structures were destroyed or damaged badly.

Enemy radiocasts, placing the size of the Nagoya raiding force at about 70, claimed damage was slight and added that other B-29's flew over the Kinki area in south central Honshu without dropping bombs. There were no claims of losses to the aerial giants.

Results of the latest strikes still are to be assayed in Washington.

After the B-29's took off on the Monday raid, Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Jr., 21st Bomber Command skipper, in a prepared statement, said:

"Photographic reconnaissance has confirmed an earlier statement that the Hatsudoki factory of the Mitsubishi aircraft works was heavily damaged in the raid of Dec. 13. Two assembly buildings of 180,000 and 216,000 square feet are 70 and 60 per cent gutted. It must be assumed that these two structures are completely out of operation at this time. Two main assembly buildings of 710,000 and 656,000 square feet are 13.5 and 48 per cent burned out. The more severely damaged of the two buildings is probably out of operations for a considerable period. Twenty-two small structures were destroyed or badly damaged within the plant area."

Burma:

Scattered Allied Units Join Forces

North Burma's scattered fronts were united into a single line when the Royal Scots Fusiliers, advancing toward the south, linked up with British Fourteenth Army elements pushing toward the east in the jungle area west of Indaw on the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway.

An area containing 2,000 inhabited localities, was freed from the last vestige of Japanese domination by the juncture. Pinlebu, important enemy base and communications center from which the invasion of India was launched last spring, was captured during operations leading up to the meeting.

American infantry and artillery, known as the "Mars Task Force," are fighting in the North Burma theater and are closer to Mandalay than any other Allied units.

War Roads in Burma Kept Open by Children

By the Associated Press

Maungdow, Burma, Dec. 18

Hundreds of Arkanese children, armed with tin cans, kept the supply routes from blowing away as the Allies prepared for the current western Burma offensive against the Japanese.

The main supply road on the Mayu Peninsula is deep in dust at this time of the year, and with winds sweeping across the Peninsula there was danger of the road being blown away. The children, however, sprinkled the route with water laboriously hauled from the paddy fields.

They made a game of it but the Army gives them credit for keeping the trucks rolling in the critical pre-offensive period when supplies had to be stored up forward.

Eastern Front:

Heavy Soviet Shells Crash Into Budapest

Soviet big guns firing from newly won positions within 5½ miles of Budapest sent an avalanche of steel against the inner defenses of the Hungarian Capital, while Red Army units reached the Slovak border at a new point 72 miles northeast of the city.

The scope of the Red Army's Hungarian offensive was emphasized by the official Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which said that as many German divisions were engaged on the southern sector of the Eastern Front as against all the Allied forces in the West. Pravda repeated figures purporting to show that 220 enemy divisions, 200 of them German, were tied up in the East as of Dec. 1.

The Pravda article was directed against the United States Army and Navy Journal for questioning whether Russia had fulfilled the military decisions of Teheran.

Hundreds of Germans were slain in the fighting that resulted Dec. 17 in the capture of Fot, 5½ miles northeast of Budapest, and Mogyorod, eight miles from the Capital, the Russians announced.

The Germans came back with heavy counterblows by the Luftwaffe, self-propelled guns, and waves of infantry.

The Red Army thrust to Slovakia, with the capture of 40 towns, including Susa, represented a gain of 15 miles northwest of Miskolc. It appeared almost certain that the Germans cannot much longer remain in Kassa, largest city they still hold in southeastern Slovakia, for it is being outflanked rapidly to the west in this drive.

As Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army pushed relentlessly forward alongside units of Marshal Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army, the entire German salient in eastern Slovakia was in danger.

Italy:

Allies Hold Line Along Senio River

Eighth Army troops in Italy held a line along the Senio River stretching five miles southward from the Bologna-Rimini highway, Allied headquarters announced.

The south anchor of the line was held by Polish troops who had captured Limisano and Casette in a drive toward the river against strong enemy resistance.

Canadian troops to the north made further gains near Bagnacavallo, while other Eighth Army units virtually cleared the Germans from captured Faenza, which fell to New Zealand troops the previous day. Headquarters said isolated pockets of enemy resistance still remain in the northern outskirts of the highway stronghold.

The Canadians have captured more than 11,000 prisoners since they launched their assaults west of the Montibe River two weeks ago, headquarters announced.

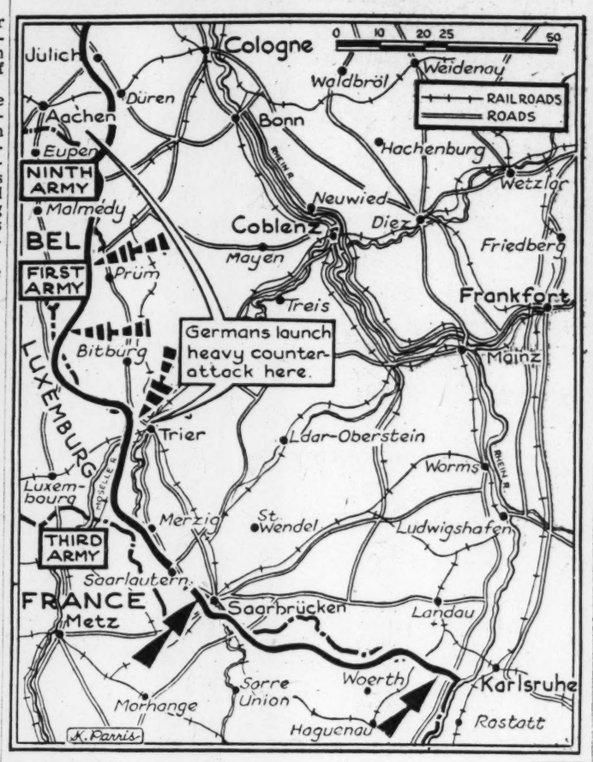
Robot Bomb:

Germans Launch New V Weapon

The Germans have launched a new "V" weapon on the Western Front and are bombarding rear areas with it by night and day.

The dispatch from the United States Ninth Army gave no details concerning the weapon.

Germans Dent Allied Lines



By a Staff Artist

Attack and Counterattack on Western Front

Striped arrows show points at which German forces are operating their great counteroffensive. Black arrows indicate points where Allied troops are striking back with considerable force.

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The dispatch from the United States Ninth Army gave no details concerning the weapon.

What Befell Allied Drive On Nazi Wall?

Continued from Page 1

the Allied offensive began on Nov. 8.

General Patton's forces led off then with their customary punch, and after they had been going eight days the First and Ninth Armies on their left joined in, while the Seventh in the south continued to press on in high gear.

Today, however, it is a different picture. The first Army is meeting a fierce counterattack in the center. The Ninth Army is still along the western bank of the Roer River farther north. The British and Canadians at the northern extremity of the Allied line are still making little progress.

Increased Resistance

The Seventh Army down south is meeting increased resistance. And the Third—though some elements advanced two miles yesterday—is engaged mainly in a time-consuming job of dealing with enemy strong points one by one while consolidating and extending bridgeheads across the Saar.

How did the Allied offensive get that way?

Several answers make up the reply to this question—some are publishable, others not.

And most of the former is provided in a survey of what's happened to General Patton's men since they opened their offensive on Nov. 8.

Move Up Rapidly

When they resumed advancing after being halted owing to a lack of supplies, they made a record for speed which itself raised false hopes of this speed being continued — except among people aware of the contrast between the fighting conditions of the past and those of the future.

Ever since the Third Army first took the field as such on Aug. 1 it had raced into action. By the end of August it had driven clear across France and was on the Moselle River—away ahead of any originally predetermined objective. But at that point it had to pay the price for its speed in lack of supplies, which it had outstripped.

This meant a wait that gave the retreating Germans the respite they needed to reorganize their disrupted forces and establish a defense line on which they could hope to stand while the Nazis' positions farther back consolidated.

Need Supplies

It would have been inviting disaster if General Patton had pushed on before all the vast supply requirements of an army on the move had caught up with him.

So it was Nov. 8 before the Third Army received the go signal again. It went off with its usual elan—crossed the Moselle River, squashed the last resistance in Metz Nov. 22, by-passed the old forts in a defense network there which still held out, and then straightened out the Allied line between the armies farther north and Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh Army moving up from the south.

The First and Ninth Armies didn't get going until mid-November. And almost immediately they ran into the type of defenses the Third Army is tangling with now. As a result the Ninth took until Dec. 12 to reach the Roer River along its front and the First Army made only slow progress.

Today the scope for quick and relatively inexpensive advances in the present phase of the war is exhausted. Making good the possible future supply of deficiencies in regard to shells and automobile tires is therefore a big consideration. That takes time. Then will come either a breakthrough gained by weight and speed combined or alternatively a campaign of prolonged, hard, slogging and slow progress if the breakthrough is frustrated.

The capacity of the Germans to launch countermoves — as against the First Army presently—has to be taken into account also.

It is a prolonged struggle that the Nazis are trying to force upon the Allies now in the hopes of wearying them into preferring a negotiated peace, to an indefinitely protracted expenditure of men and matériel in what is henceforward a punitive campaign.

In other words, the Germans are playing for time. And to some extent they are gaining it.

Huge Allied Air Fleet Strikes German Attack Heavy Blow

Continued from Page 1

is not hiding in pill boxes and which the Allied commanders had been hoping for. On the other hand it is wise not to under-estimate the German military prowess. The Nazis already are using one new secret weapon on this front.

The sky on the battle front and behind the enemy lines was alive with planes. Allied Thunderbolts and Lightnings, aided by RAF Spitfires and Typhoons, dive-bombed columns of tanks, motor trucks, horse-drawn vehicles and some were encountered running almost bumber to bumber.

Every air-force headquarters is the busiest place imaginable with air-ground and ground-air conversations dinning out and planes being whisked in for refuelling and reloading with bombs, bullets, and rockets with pilots rebriefed and off again. Some pilots flew four sorties.

Many Sorties

Six hundred and forty-four sorties were flown over the First Army Front yesterday.

The Luftwaffe which for days has been declining most combats offered, suddenly was up in force and showing an offensive spirit, doubtless determined to lend support which has been lacking since before D-Day and which led to serious friction with the Wehrmacht.

In this effort to rehabilitate prestige the Luftwaffe suffered really serious losses. It put up 200 sorties in dusk and night strafing on the front Dec. 16, and 400 yesterday. Recapitulation of its losses indicates that 15 per cent of its strength was lost to Allied fighters and antiaircraft.

The 9th T. A. C. pilots reported many German pilots were inexperienced but all offensive-spirited. They attacked many squadrons of our planes as they were making bomb runs and forced combat on them. Nevertheless, American pilots persisted in close support for the ground troops and in dive-bombing behind enemy lines.

One of the reasons why the Allied Supreme Command is confident it will be able to contain the current German counter-offensive is the extent of the losses that have been inflicted upon the enemy.

German losses have been considerably in excess of Allied losses ever since the start of the battle of western Europe last June. In recent weeks German casualties have been running from three to four, to five times American losses in some sectors, according to Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Twelfth Army Group Commander.

Obviously, of course, such a preponderance has not been maintained on the entire Western Front, but the Nazi losses have been sufficiently high to make their ability to carry on a sustained counteroffensive extremely doubtful.

[In a dispatch from the American Third Army front today Ronald Steed declared that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men alone have taken more than 32,000 German prisoners since Nov. 8 and estimates that Nazi killed and wounded have been considerably greater than their own.]

A primary objective of the Allied offensive, mounted in November from Aachen to Belfort, was to destroy as many of the enemy's new troops as possible, General Bradley declared. From indications available to correspondents, progress toward this objective is distinctly satisfactory.

The Supreme Command knew that if the drive was pushed against the Wehrmacht during the wintry months the fighting necessarily would be channelized into a tough slugging match due to rain and weather.

The Allies would have preferred a war of broad sweep and vast movement, General Bradley said, but it was evident the Germans stood to gain more by the postponement than the Allies.

The result has been a war of attrition, but figures now released prove the Allies are winning this war of attrition.

Decide to Fight

Actually, total Allied losses on the First, Ninth, and Third Army fronts, including wounded, killed, and prisoners, are less than the total of enemy prisoners taken plus the number of his fallen that the Allies buried, not including a German high percentage of wounded and those buried by the enemy.

Giving reporters an able briefing on the war's progress, General Bradley said the Allies' decision to fight intensively during the winter is justified by the fact that the Allies are now capturing prisoners with two to four weeks' training.

Tokyo Refugees Seem Bound For Island to North

By the Associated Press

Some of the people of Tokyo and other congested Japanese metropolitan areas threatened by American aerial bombs apparently are going to be evacuated to a colder and more rugged part of the Nippon homeland — Hokkaido Island.

Tokyo broadcasts today announcing Cabinet approval of the nation's 1945 ordinary budget, reported it contained increased appropriations for "colonization expenditures" for Hokkaido as well as other items marked for war production, foodstuffs and air-raid defense. The broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Hokkaido lies just north of Honshu, the main island of Japan. It has figured little in the war thus far. It is relatively thinly populated and susceptible of agricultural development, but the Government never has been able to exploit it as a place for resettlement because the Japanese dislike its cold winters.

House Group 'Briefed' Before Going to Front

ROME, Dec. 18 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee began touring the Italian front yesterday after a "briefing" in which Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding Allied ground troops, told them they could go close to the front, but warned them it would be "tough."

The Representatives were outfitted with helmets, warm field clothes, and new-type parkas being issued to front-line troops.

They witnessed the first general showing of the Army pictorial service film, "San Pietro," compiled from films by soldier photographers with the American Fifth Army.

Can Nazis Keep Attack Rolling? Allied Reserves Hold the Key

Continued from Page 1

mile front south of Aachen where the land is higher and the going harder.

But his success or failure is dependent on two factors—his ability to keep the battle going and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's power of assembling reserves to beat him back.

Marshal von Rundstedt's ability to keep going is dependent on his fuel supply. That is known to have been short for some time. How else can the entire absence of the Luftwaffe from the sky since D-Day be explained? During the lull of the past few weeks, reserves of gasoline, oil, and lubricants have been accumulated by the Germans and now the blow has been struck.

Comparison With Avranches

Marshal von Rundstedt's offensive is not dissimilar to the counterstroke he launched at Avranches, which led to the destruction of his force in the Falaise pocket. If he had retired to the Seine instead of attacking at Avranches, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery could never have got across France and Belgium at the pace he did. But destruction of the Nazi forces in the Falaise pocket was dependent on the Allied Command's being able to order an American column to change direction due north from Le Mans to close the mouth of the sack from the south side.

So, in my view, General Eisenhower's ability to halt the von Runstedt counteroffensive is dependent on his having the forces in reserve to launch against the armored thrust from the south when it has expended its initial momentum.

I have no idea what reserve General Eisenhower has in hand but I cannot believe that the whole American army is strung out from Aachen to Switzerland with no big reserve in the rear. To have disposed these forces thus would have been to copy the disastrous action of Gen. Marie Gustav Gamelin in northern France at the beginning of the war—when all the goods were in the shop window.

U. S. Engineers Rush Work On Airfields Won in Mindoro

Continued from Page 1

none of which was more than 100 miles from the convoy route.

Finally the landing itself was made virtually under the nose of the hub of Japanese air operations around Manila, 150 miles northward.

Yet so effective were the pre-invasion air strikes by Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier planes and land-based fighter-bombers from Leyte, that enemy air attacks were unable to make what could be called a major interception.

The heaviest enemy air action recorded the day before the landing was carried out by 16 enemy aircraft which the Japanese Air Command succeeded in maintaining in a continuous relay of attacks over the target.

This achievement in protecting the movement of the invasion convoy through enemy waters is even more noteworthy and more dramatic when it is considered that up to the time of the convoy's passage sustained air domination over these areas had not yet been won by United States land-based aircraft.

It was something which had to be seized and maintained without interruption during the interregnum period.

Campaign Speeded

The landing on Mindoro, therefore, must be recognized as evidence of the overpowering determination of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to push the Philippines campaign at the fastest possible pace. The main factor which makes this policy possible here in contradistinction to early New Guinea operations is the tremendous concentration of power now exerting pressure in the central Philippines.

The fact that a major amphibious operation could be mounted and sustained at a time when more than 6 American divisions were pinned down in a major land campaign in the Ormoc Valley is ample evidence in itself that here in the Philippines, General MacArthur has available far greater power than was ever brought to bear in New Guinea or indeed any other campaign in the Pacific war to date.

Although the bogging down, for nearly a month, of the Leyte campaign had led to the assumption that the American Philippines timetable had been set back, it now is clear that the great ground campaign yet waged by the Japanese has been unsuccessful in making any appreciable alteration in this timetable.

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What British Think of Steps By Churchill

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—Prime Minister Churchill's pronouncement on the Russo-Polish issue, following so closely upon the situation in Greece, has had two important reactions here—it has aroused strong forebodings as to future peace among internationally conscious people, and a sigh of thankfulness among so-called realists that at last the world has been told frankly the actual situation in international relations between the great powers today.

From the viewpoint of internal British politics the Prime Minister's last two speeches have delivered strong shocks to various political sections. His earlier pronouncement on Greece shocked Leftists while that of Dec. 15, on the Russo-Polish issue left Rightists in rather an astonished condition.

Simultaneously a Britisher with his matter-of-factness and political acumen cannot help feeling a sense of relief that the Churchill frank statement has ultimately faced openly what has hitherto been simply a subject of hints and whispers. It is now generally accepted in diplomatic circles here that now are disclosed decisions taken by the "Big Three" representatives at the Teheran conference 13 months ago.

Spheres of Influence

Basically this is interpreted as meaning that Britain has yielded to the Russian conception of the new Europe, which would be divided into various zones or spheres of influence in which one or the other of the "Big Four" [including France after last week's French-Russian pact] will play the predominant role.

This is very different from a system of federations and regional understandings working up to a new kind of international organization such as a new League of Nations which British statesmen earlier envisaged.

Yet implicit in Mr. Churchill's statement appeared to be the idea that only acceptance on such Russian ideas could bring co-operation on an international scale.

This bears out the viewpoint of a section of the British press that what is now being recorded is not a Polish crisis but a crisis of the United Nations. This is all the more obvious with a closer examination of the methods adopted in this particular issue.

Full discussions regarding the merits and demerits of the new arrangement of the map of east Europe will occur during the next few months, especially on the subject of Polish compensation in the west at the expense of Germany.

Action at Teheran

More significant at the moment is the manner by which this has been done. Decision was taken in the council of war at Teheran without consultation with the peoples particularly affected or even in some cases with the governments concerned.

Thus the Polish Government in exile, which Britain and the United States continue to recognize as representative of Poland, was kept officially in ignorance of what was decided at Teheran until former Premier Wladyslaw Mikolajczyk visited Moscow in the summer. It will require a tremendous stretch of the imagination to convince people that such a method was in keeping with either the spirit or text of the Atlantic Charter.

While it is generally accepted here that a strong case may be made out for the Curzon Line being the postwar frontier between Poland and the Soviet Ukraine, it is felt, especially in Liberal circles, to be rather strange tactics which places the responsibility upon the Poles for extending their frontiers at Germany's expense by "permitting them" to take such action.

Fact or Rhetoric?

Mr. Churchill spoke obviously with a sense of foreboding regarding the reception his words would have among the British and American public, but at the same time gave the impression that it was impossible to alter decisions already taken.

In fact the Prime Minister seemed to base his whole case upon the standpoint that the decision taken were the only alternative to another annihilating war which would "spell the doom perhaps for many centuries of such civilization as we have been able to erect since history began to be written."

How much of this is sober fact and how much rhetoric it is impossible at the moment to judge. But what is clear is that these decisions are Russia's, which were reluctantly agreed to by the British Government with the tacit assent of the United States Government.

For what happened at Teheran was for Britain a reversal of its policy which hitherto had been postmonement of the settlement of territorial issues until the peace-table conference.

Ties in Two Directions

Both among the Deputies who listened to Mr. Churchill's speech and among a large section of the British public there is a feeling of frustration because of this latest development in postwar "planning."

One Labor Deputy summed up in the debate the viewpoint of many when he said "It might be that the British Government could not prevent a settlement along these lines, but it was not sure that it necessarily followed that the British Government need underwrite it."

Mr. Churchill's plain hints at the unfortunate consequences on international developments through lack of a coherent plainly stated policy by the United States find much support here where it is felt that unless this condition of things is remedied there can be little hope of a proper adjustment of international issues.

Britain, it is said, is bound to the Soviet Union by common interests in the peace of the European continent and to the United States by interests elsewhere in the world and especially by common ideals.

Is There an Alternative?

Therefore, the question which is being bluntly asked here this week end is this, to those who oppose Teheran policy, what constructive alternative have they to offer?

Slogans are of little help, what is demanded are positive political convictions which a country like the United States is prepared to back up with all its strength if they are ever tested.

For this reason, while there is strong feeling that an early meeting of the "Big Four" would be welcome, it is hoped that though the problems dealt with primarily concern one of the "Big Four," as the Russo-Polish frontier issue, that they won't be settled along unilateral lines even without consulting a small state which is vitally affected. Otherwise, respect for international justice will fall low indeed.

Steppingstone in Drive Across France

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Commander of Metz Fort Surrenders

Handing his pistol to Maj. John T. Russell of Chillicothe, Ill., the German colonel commanding Fort San Quentin, near Metz, France, formally surrenders his garrison to members of the 2d Battalion, 11th Infantry Regiment, 5th Infantry Division, United States Third Army. American officers are: Capt. Harry M. Smith (left), Georgetown, Ky.; Major Russell (second from left), and Lieut. Col. Dewey B. Gill (third from right), Milwaukee, Wis. Others are unidentified.

Meeting in Rome?

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Paris Radio, quoting "informed London circles," said that the next meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill would be held in Rome. No date for the proposed meeting was predicted.

Job for Big Powers

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary in the former Chamberlain cabinet, said in a speech marking his 21st anniversary as a member of Parliament that the present conflict had proved the small European nations cannot stand alone.

He asserted that unless the great powers were prepared unitedly to guarantee Europe a new constitution based on a single federation of a number of federations, they were working in an anachronistic medium in an age of airplanes, wireless and mass production.

Masefield Gives View

BURCOTE BROOK, NEAR ABINGEN, BERKSHIRE, Eng., Dec. 18 (AP)—John Masefield, England's poet laureate, said he believes Russia will be one of the strongest forces for peace in the postwar world.

"Russia seems determined there shall not be another European war, that the craze for conquest shall not again get out of hand on this continent," the veteran man of letters said in an interview.

Mr. Masefield predicted that Russia would come out of the war "with plenty of weight behind her convictions; for we have seen an astounding feat in the east, a profoundly significant rebirth of a vast nation within a generation."

Loss of Lwow Felt Deeply By Polish Group in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—Disappointment and a sense of frustration are the commonest reactions in Polish circles here in London to Prime Minister Churchill's speeches.

They are disappointed that even Lwow was lost to postwar Poland especially as the general viewpoint among Poles here was that the British and United States Governments favored a modified Curzon Line frontier which would have left Lwow on its Polish side.

There has been no official Polish statement on the speech, but unofficially it is felt that the Churchill speech was "quite unfair and quite un-British," especially his attempt to impose upon the Poles decisions taken without their knowledge or agreement.

Further, the offer of German territory compensation, it is pointed out, is made in such a way as again to throw the responsibility upon Poland rather than upon Britain and the Soviet Union which are initiating this policy.

Concerning the Polish-Russian issue in its entirety, Premier Tomasz Arciszewski in a press interview declared that four points needed settlement: First, guarantees for re-establishment of a free sovereign independent Polish state; second, understanding on the frontier problem; third, civil administration in territory liberated by the Red Army, and fourth, future Russo-Polish relations.

From the order of these four points it will be sen that the frontier issue is not put first and undoubtedly this could easily be settled if Point No. 1 is satisfactorily dealt with.

Many Poles are now talking openly of the "fourth partition" of Poland and are asking why they ever made such great sacrifices in this war.

Laborite's View

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Emmanuel Shinwell, Laborite Member of Parliament, declared yesterday that "perhaps the seed of future wars already are laid" in the plan to partition Poland.

Addressing an audience at suburban Kingston-on-Thames, Mr. Shinwell said "we had a painful example of that in Friday's Parliament debate on Poland, the results of which filled me with foreboding apprehension. If there is to be any filching here and filching there and transfer of populations and the like, we cannot escape future wars."

Mr. Shinwell continued, "I am not complaining about our Soviet friends. Far from it. I can understand their anxiety to protect their frontiers and ward off possible enemies but the best way to ward off an enemy and prevent conflict is to promote human and intelligent understanding."

Britain's first rule for dealing with liberated European countries, he said, should be "not to support any movement if it interfered with our lines of communication. We could not have anybody getting in the way no matter what they called themselves," he added.

Mr. Shinwell suggested as a second primary rule that "we could not support an armed band, whether insurrectionist or revolutionary, against a freely elected, democratic government."

Roosevelt Expresses Confidence in China

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek he was confident China "will worthily share in the approaching phase of final victory."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was included in an exchange of messages on the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor published Dec. 16 by the State Department.

The Chinese leader assured President Roosevelt that China will "soon be able to inflict a crushing defeat on the enemy despite his present desperate struggle on the Asiatic mainland."

Saskatchewan to Develop Production of Woolen Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Dec. 18—A new move in the field of state enterprise was made here by Saskatchewan's Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist) Government when it announced that it would open and operate a woolen mill, at a cost of $125,000.

The mill will be located at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in a $30,000 building, which has already been purchased, according to Natural Resources Minister J. Phelps.

The mill will manufacture Saskatchewan wool into blankets, cloths, coatings, suitings, yarns, quilts and comforters.

To work with the mill's requirements, the Government intends to encourage wool growers of the province to develop cross-bred sheep for production of general utility wools, as has been done in New Zealand.

The mill is the third step in the Douglas Government's state industrialization program. Already announced, but as yet not in operation are a fish-filleting plant and a pulp mill in northern Saskatchewan.

Churchill Memory 'Slipped'

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—One of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's private secretaries told the Associated Press that the Prime Minister had a "lapse of memory" in speaking on Poland Dec. 16 and confused the wording of the Atlantic Charter with a British Government statement on foreign policy drafted in 1940.

Mr. Churchill's sensational statement that there was an insertion in the Atlantic Charter that territorial "changes mutually agreed" upon could be made before the peace table, brought this explanation at No. 10 Downing Street:

"Mr. Churchill was speaking from memory and just made a slip.

"What he attributed to the Atlantic Charter was actually in the British Government's statement of foreign policy laid down in 1940. Later during a debate Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden pointed out that Mr. Churchill had erred."

The secretary's statement came when the Associated Press called the British Foreign Office to learn if there was any explanation of Mr. Churchill's statement. A Foreign Office spokesman declined comment, and suggested that 10 Downing Street be asked the question.

"Give me a quarter of an hour," a secretary said at No. 10. "I'll see what I can do."

Ten minutes later he called back with the explanation.

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British Reject E. A. M. Terms; Demand Disarming of E.L.A.S.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 18—A full-scale drive by the British against Left-Wing E. L. A. S. forces in Athens was in progress today, after rejection of E. A. M. (National Liberation Front) truce terms by Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie, British Commander in Greece, on the ground that they did not provide for immediate disarmament of the E. L. A. S.

Peace negotiations have not ceased, however, and present effort seems to be centering, at least temporarily, on establishment of a Regency which would have the trust of all parties, and which would give the country a period of peace in which to hold fair and democratic elections.

Although official circles are expressing great wariness in commenting on the possible E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. attitude toward the Regency, I have learned from one reliable source that the insurgents would look favorably upon such a development.

Communist View

This belief is strengthened by the fact that two weeks ago—just before the trouble broke out—a Communist paper here advocated such a step as a solution to the impasse then strangling the country.

Meanwhile, the British offensive, launched at dawn, has resulted in the capture of an E. L. A. S. stronghold on the highway leading from Athens through the summer resort of Phaleron to the Kalamaki airport.

The airport already had been cleared up to a depth of 300 yards, and British armored vehicles were moving along the road from Athens to Piraeus.

In order to understand what is going on in Athens it must be remembered that present peace talks are mainly confined to what is referred to as "our side of the line." That means conversations are largely between British and Greek Government officials.

Talks in Delicate Stage

It seems a reasonable inference, however, that all this time and effort would not be expended if those in charge did not have some expectation that the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. would accept a solution.

Nevertheless, it must be stressed that talks are still in a most delicate stage and that any undue optimism for an immediate peaceful settlement of the Greek troubles would be out of place.

Perhaps the biggest bar to peace is still the suspicion and bitterness felt by both right and Left-Wing Greek groups toward each other. Thus, when correspondents asked one person in a position to know regarding the attitude of the present Greek Government, he replied, "It is as co-operative as puzzlement and apprehension allow."

Undoubtedly, there are certain persons of extreme conservative tendencies who would prefer to see the civil fighting continue for some time in the hope of seeing British and Regular Greek troops liquidate the so-called "Communist menace." It can be stated with the utmost emphasis, however, that British officials haven't the slightest intention of playing that game and are most eager to finish this affair as quickly and as peacefully as possible.

"Progress" by British

Meanwhile, military interest is mainly centered on the Piraeus where, during the past hours, British troops have made what is officially described as "very good progress indeed."

Advancing up the Kallipolis Peninsula on which much of the Piraeus lies, these troops have now covered roughly four fifths of the distance to the northeastern suburbs which are held by another British force.

This junction would naturally change the entire complexion of the fighting and would put E. L. A. S. forces in western portions of the Piraeus in a difficult position.

This junction would also greatly facilitate the eventual conquest of Athens since it would open the way for the movement of major British reinforcements.

The main event of this fighting was the capture by the British of the strongly defended Lofos Kastella (Castle Hill) which is crowned by a reservoir and substantial buildings. Its position gives the British domination of a strategical position.

300 Americans

ROME, Dec. 18 (AP)—Some 300 Americans in Athens are maintaining strict neutrality, but are generally regarded by E. L. A. S. forces as opposed to British policy, Joseph Silber of Cleveland, American Red Cross field supervisor, said today.

Returning after two weeks in the Greek Capital, Mr. Silber said the position of Americans in the Capital was so ambiguous that they are a "nuisance." He expressed opinion they should be evacuated.

A few Americans have been wounded in the civil strife but none has been killed, Mr. Silber said. Americans in Athens include representatives of the UNRRA, Red Cross, the State Department, Air Transport Command, and military liaison personnel.

Shipyard Protest

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Some 150,000 workers in more than 200 Scottish shipyards and aircraft factories held demonstrations today against British policy in Greece, and shouted approval of resolutions calling on the Government to arrange an immediate armistice in that nation.

The protest meetings were held in lieu of originally-proposed one-day work stoppages.

Gold Star Mother Lights Huge Midwest Beacon

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Gold Star Mother last night relighted the world's most powerful beacon, the 2,000,000,000 candlepower light atop the Palmolive Building, which had been blacked out for almost three years.

Mrs. Howard F. Conley, who lost one son in action in the North Atlantic and has three others in service, turned on the beam by pressing a button at a War Bond Show miles from the light. The beacon was shut off after Pearl Harbor for security reasons.

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Food Relief in Holland No Easy Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Dec. 18—"If the food situation here is satisfactory in six months' time, a very good job will have been done by all concerned."

That is the opinion expressed to me by Lieut. Col. Leo P. Senecal, former Mayor of Chicopee, Mass, who is Chief Civil Affairs Officer in the area of the Netherlands militarily under control of the United States Ninth Army.

The area in question, south of Limburg, has a population of 450,000, of which about 70,000 reside in and around Maastricht.

Other liberated zones—Brabant, Zeeland and a part of Gelderland—inhabited by 2,425,000—receive supplies from the British, but it has to be remembered that more than 10,000,000 Netherlanders presently living in the territory are still held by the Germans, who expected to drain off its available resources as much as possible and make restoration difficult before relinquishing possession.

Stocks Low

The problem confronting the Allies can be gauged by the fact that the Dutch food supply authorities headquarters at Maastricht hadn't in advance enough stocks to meet the full requirements of their budgeted rations-schedule in the fortnightly period of Dec. 10 to Dec. 23, although between early October and December the first of 3,649,000 pounds came in from the states, not counting 80,000 pounds captured by the Americans aboard a German ship in one of the canals and handed over to the Dutch.

The basic reason American supplies for this period are not more than 1,629 tons is because of the transport situation.

Deficiencies—some heavy—were in potatoes, fat, sugar, flour, biscuits, and pulses. These have been partly offset, however, by supplies which have come in since the budget for this period was planned.

That's the way it goes—almost a day-to-day proposition, with the United States and Britain contributing to whatever they can, when they can, according to supplies and transportation available for the purpose after military priorities have been taken care of.

Transport Problems

Conveying foodstuffs from the United States to the continent by sea—a certain amount is taken into the British zone of Netherlands by air also—is only one part of the problem. Long overland haulage owing to a lack of convenient ports and distributing through wholesalers and retailers to the Dutch public, are the others.

And they, like the general supervision of arrangements, are complicated by many factors—such as a lack of vehicles for transport in view of the heavy demands on available trucks, lack of proper telephone service, absence of a postage system, and inertia that seems to beset a certain proportion of workers. The Germans sabotaged the canal-ways before they left.

W. H. M. Niesten, Deputy Food Commissioner for South Limburg, who supplied me the preceding and following statistics, says the most urgent need among his Dutch compatriots is more milk—especially for children. He said that 20 times more is needed than they are now getting from the United States.

The rationing system in force here is one that virtually precludes the operation of "black markets" except on a small scale among people trading in rations properly issued.

System Outlined

Persons are provided with a fortnightly ration card on which are numbered coupons, and entitles its possessor to purchases. The customer gives in a coupon to the retailer who passes it on with others like it to the wholesaler.

Where United States' supplies are concerned the wholesaler forwards all coupons thus received to a special food-supply department which releases stock accordingly.

The only drawback is that the process takes about five days. Delay would be eliminated if there were reserves to draw upon but currently there aren't any.

Indigenous products are controlled through ordinary channels. There is no interchange of supplies between the British and American supplied zones and obviously there is nothing coming in from German-occupied Netherlands which was formerly used to provide South Limburg with 80 per cent of its fresh meat.

Communication between Brabant and South Limburg is possible now only through Belgium as the combat zone stretches across the direct connection.

Rations Listed

Here is the normal weekly ration for an adult not in the heavy-worker class in the area in which American supplies are coming in—bread 1,800 grams, fresh meat 125, including bone, which knocks off on the average about 30 per cent, potatoes 1,500 grams, jam, 62½ grams, margarine 125 grams, macaroni 50 grams, sugar 250, biscuits 125, standard milk—containing 2½ per cent fat—3½ liters, chocolate 55 grams, American flour 175 pulses (beans and peas) 250, substitutes for making soups 100 to 125.

This represents a nutritive value of 1,419 calories. Children up to four years receive additional allowances of milk, potatoes, chocolate, biscuits, and margarine, which boost up the total to 1,595 calories.

Children four to 14 have 1,564 calories.

Extra Allowances

Prospective mothers have extra allowances and so do 41,000 miners in the district—those working underground getting an additional 1,478 calories—more than 100 per cent extra—and above-ground 909.

Fruit is not rationed because it is locally abundant and the only trouble in this connection is transport. There is a great shortage of eggs.

The normal ration is still below what it was under German occupation but the younger class of children are now getting 1,600 calories against 1,510 under the Nazis.

The normal ration under Germans represented 1,600 calories until early this year when it was cut to 1,485.

Allies Move Inland on Mindoro

By a Staff Artist

Gain Territory for New Strategic Air Bases

Close-up of American positions on Mindoro Island shows Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces 11 miles inland beyond the town of San Jose and in possession of enough territory to establish strategic air bases.

France and Russia Disclose Features of Mutual Alliance

PARIS, Dec. 18 (AP)—The following is the text of the French-Russian alliance as announced here:

The Provisional Government of the French Republic and the presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, determined to pursue together to the end of the war against Germany, and convinced that once victory has been achieved the re-establishment of peace on a stable basis and maintaining peace in the future on a lasting basis, require as prerequisites the existence of close collaboration between them (France and Russia) and all the United Nations, are resolved to collaborate in order to set up a system of general peace and safeguarding the harmonious development between the nations, anxious to confirm reciprocal engagements resulting from an exchange of letters on Sept. 9, 1941, regarding joint action in the war against Germany, and in the knowledge that by concluding an alliance between France and the U. S. S. R. the interests and sentiments of the two peoples are best assured, as are the necessities of war and the needs of peace and economic reconstruction in complete conformity with aims envisaged by the United Nations, have resolved to conclude to this effect a treaty and have appointed their plenipotentiaries.

Agreement Outlined

These are: For the Provisional Government of the French Republics, M. Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs. For the presidium, Supreme Council U. S. S. R., M. Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

After duly having exchanged credentials they agreed on the following:

1. Each of the contracting parties will continue at the other's side and on that of the United Nations to fight until final victory over Germany. Each of the contracting parties undertakes to give to the other help and assistance in this fight with the means at their disposal.

2. The high contracting parties will undertake not to enter into separate negotiations with Germany nor conclude without mutual agreement an armistice or peace treaty either with the Hitlerite Government or with any other government or authority set up in Germany with the aim of prolonging or nourishing a policy of German aggression.

3. The high contracting parties will undertake to adopt all the necessary measures in common accord at the end of the present conflict with Germany to eliminate any new threat emanating from Germany, and to bar the way to any kind of initiative rendering possible a new German attempt at aggression.

4. In the event one or the other high contracting parties, finding itself implicated in hostilities with Germany either as a result of aggression committed by Germany or as result of circumstances mentioned in article three, the other party will immediately bring it all the aid and assistance in its power.

5. The high contracting parties undertake not to conclude alliances or enter into coalitions aimed against one or the other of them.

6. The high contracting parties agree to exchange all possible economic assistance after the war so as to facilitate and speed up the reconstruction of their respective countries and contribute to the prosperity of the world.

Treaty Rules

7. The present treaty does not affect in any way any previous engagement contracted by any of the two parties with third nations by virtue of extracts published.

8. The present treaty, drawn up both in French and Russian, will be ratified and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Paris as soon as it is feasible to do so.

The treaty will enter into effect immediately when the instruments of ratification are exchanged and will be valid for 20 years.

If the treaty is not denounced at least one year previous to the lapse of this period by either of the two contracting parties it will remain valid indefinitely with either of the contracting parties retaining the right to end it by declaration to this effect with one year's notice.

In pldge of he above the following plenipotentiaries have signed and put their seal to the present treaty which was issued in duplicate in Moscow, Dec. 10, 1944.

Signed, Didault, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Molotov, Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Polish Writer Sees Right To German Areas

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP)—Pravda printed today an article by Dr. Stefan Yendrikowski, representative of the Lublin Polish Committee of National Liberation, supporting claims to the German lands east of the Oder and lower Neisse.

[The Oder flows within 30 miles of Berlin northeast of the German capital. The Neisse joins the Oder southeast of Berlin.]

Dr. Yendrikowski said the Governments of France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain support these claims but "some persons and even groups in the United States have not grasped the complex problems of our western frontiers and for this reason do not see eye-to-eye to our demands."

Declaring Poland's right to "ancient Polish territories which have always been populated by Polish tribes," he laid claim to these lands:

1. Both Upper and Lower Silesia which would include Breslau).
2. "Border territories to the east of the Oder."
3. Western Pomerania to the Oder.
4. The Vistula Estury (Danzig).
5. Varmca and Masuria. (Western and southern East Prussia.)
6. Schleswig and Western Pomerania. (Schleswig is the northern part of the German Province of Schleswig-Holstein. Denmark is on the north.)

Labor in Britain Confident Of Victory in General Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—The British Labor Party has now declared itself ready for, and confident in, a clear-cut victory at the polls in next year's general election.

This challenge has come during last week's labor conference here in answer to charges that labor is still either not ready or too divided to shoulder the full responsibility of governing this country and in any case has not sufficient "big men" to take office.

Furthermore, the rank and file of the Labor Party has insisted on putting teeth into Socialism. The conference delegates defied their Executive by demanding that labor go on record as planning to carry out public ownership of banks, land, buildings, transport, and power.

Stand of Executive

Labor's Executive would much sooner have left Socialism's economic platform in a milder form as stated in their own resolution, which advocates "directing the policy" of banks and major industries rather than actual state ownership.

The Executive consists of Labor leaders who would most likely be cabinet ministers if Labor won the election. They have experienced responsibility and know what a vast undertaking it would be to effect a grand-scale nationalization.

The Coal Industry Executive and the rank and file are in full agreement on full public ownership.

Conference Decision

The conference decision to overrule the Executive and insist on no dilution of Socialist policy is recognized here as a political development of far-reaching importance for this country. It may ultimately have a great effect on the middle-of-the-road voters.

Wartime Britain has grown so accustomed to socialistic measures being implemented by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's coalition government that to many ordinary folk the difference between socialism and professive conservatism has grown less and less.

But now a political parting of the ways is at hand. Labor last week came out strongly for strengthening controls over finance, raw materials, prices, and labor conditions and industry. The electorate which has grown used to coalition compromises is having to think whether it is going to turn right or left.

Threat to Dumbarton Plans Seen in Franco-Soviet Pact

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—The text of the Franco-Russian treaty is welcomed here as a necessary element in the postwar European security setup, but it is also felt to contain a warning.

This warning is that unless and until the United Nations, beginning with the Big Three, press on with Dumbarton Oaks plans for a postwar international organization and complete them effectively, a system of direct bilateral alliances will grow up, on the model of the Franco-Russian agreement, which is not likely to make easier the task of organizing postwar Europe.

The accord reached by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Premier Joseph Stalin pays some lip service to the Dumbarton Oaks decision. But it contains no provision, such as that included in the Anglo-Russian treaty, that its terms might be superseded by an international agreement for world security.

There is nothing in the text of the Franco-Russian treaty that is necessarily inconsistent with the Dumbarton Oaks plan. But the whole tenor of the new alliance might be called a "realistic" approach to the problem of postwar security and particularly to the problem of preventing Germany from starting a world war for the third time.

The accord indicates a growing belief on the part of many European political leaders that such a realistic approach is unavoidable because Dumbarton Oaks failed to disclose sufficient readiness on the part of the great powers to establish an international postwar organization genuinely capable of guaranteeing security. The more these statesmen think over the Dumbarton Oaks ideas, the more many of them are inclined to feel that the United Nations organization too closely resembles the old League of Nations.

As far as the Franco-Russian treaty itself is concerned, it is freely recognized here that General de Gaulle has achieved a diplomatic success that will greatly reinforce his own position not only inside France but on an international plane.

It carries a step further the transformation of the Big Three into the Big Four which began by the admission of France to membership on the European Advisory Commission.

Many Types of Sorghums

Sorghum can be any number of varieties of small-grained cereal grown largely in warm countries.

Dog Soldiers in British Army Sniff Out Mines Left by Nazis

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 18 — Canine "Tommies" are now turning their inquisitive noses to the highly specialized task of sniffing out "wooden shoe" mines left by the retreating Germans on the road to Berlin.

Specially trained dogs are the only safe method yet found for detecting the location of these dangerous, diabolical contraptions. How the canines are trained for this job is one of Britain's most closely guarded secrets, but it's enough to know that the results of the training have saved thousands of lives, and millions of dollars' worth of material.

Several hundred "soldiers" of Britain's four-legged Army, their sharp scents made sharper by months of intense schooling, were sent into action on the fronts in France, Belgium, and Holland, several months ago. So far as is known, no dogs have been killed on mine-hunting expeditions. They have learned not to scamper off across the fields sniffing indiscriminately, and the moment their masters buckle a collar around their necks, they're ready for work.

As soon as there is a mine near at hand, the trained nose knows, and the dog stops—only a few inches away from the explosive. Some dogs lie down. Others sit down. Still others, particularly some breeds of hunting dogs, will stop dead in their tracks and point to the buried mine just as if they had spotted a covey of grouse. But they always stop in time, which is, of course, the secret of their great success.

Many student mine detectors flunked out during their secret training because they could smell nothing but their meals. Trainers who teach the dogs, explain that the degree of keenness is an individual characteristic of the dog and not the breed. In other words, the art of mine-scenting requires a very special type of sensitiveness. Some of the best mine-scenters are ordinary mongrels, although German police, collies, bull terriers, airdales, and other fine animals can be equally good.

Recruited strictly as a wartime necessity, the dogs will return to civilian life soon after the war is over. The British Government already is making plans for their demobilization.

Reciprocity Planned In Statue for France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Organization of a group of widely known Americans to honor the people of France with an American version of the Statue of Liberty, was announced by a Statue of Liberty for France, Inc., Dec. 16. Plans would have the statue, to be designed by a leading sculptor, erected in a French harbor still to be designated.

"We feel certain," the group declared in a statement, "that all freedom-loving Americans will welcome the opportunity to participate in this magnificent venture so that the vision of a Statue of Liberty for France shall become an inspiring reality."

Among the sponsors of the organization are Oscar Hammerstein II, Arthur Garfield Hays, Lily Pons, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Bruno Walter, Gov. William H. Wills, of Vermont, and Lisa Sergio, radio commentator.

Soviet Press Hits Criticism Of Its Hungarian Offensive

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP)—Soviet resentment at asserted foreign depreciation of the scope of the Red Army's Hungarian offensive boiled over yesterday in another attack by Pravda on the American Army and Navy Journal.

Pravda released figures purportings to show that as many German divisions were engaged on the southern sector of the Eastern Front as against all the Allied forces in the west.

The Moscow News, only English-language newspaper in the Soviet Union, announced yesterday that as of Dec. 1, 220 enemy divisions—200 of them German—were tied up in the east. Seventy were located at the southern extremity of the front, presumably from Yugoslavia across Hungary into eastern Slovakia.

[Between 70 and 80 German divisions are estimated to be active on the Western Front.]

Today, Russian language newspapers repeated these figures, with Pravda directing its verbal fire against the Army and Navy Journal as "a source for pro-Hitlerite propaganda"—much the same language it used Dec. 3 in attacking that publication for allegedly casting doubt whether Russia had fulfilled the military docesions of Teheran.

The Pravda editorial appeared to derive consolation, however, from articles in The Christian Science Monitor and The New York Times emphasizing importance of gains by Russian troops in southwest Europe. Foreign observers here have assumed that the biggest winter blow by the Red Army would be struck somewhere in Poland.

What Pravda Resents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—John Callan O'Laughlin, president and publisher of the Army and Navy Journal, urged last night that Russian blows be aimed through Poland to shorten the war.

"The shortest route to Berlin is and always has been through Poland," observed Mr. O'Loughlin, whose unofficial publication was assailed by Pravda, Russian newspaper, The Journal previously had spoken critically of Russian and British "preoccupation" in Eastern and Southern Europe.

"We profoundly believe that Russia holds that her paramount interest as our own is to win the war at the earliest possible moment," he said in a prepared statement, "and so believing, we urge that the blows of the powerful Red armies be delivered directly and simultaneously toward the German heart at which our American armies now are striking."

China Pleads Help Is Urgent

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 18 (AP)—An appeal to the people of the United Nations, particularly those of the United States, to urge their leaders "to take immediate and effective military measures to fight Japan in China before it is too late," was issued yesterday by a group of leading Chinese citizens.

Among signers of the appeal were Dr. Hu Shih, former Ambassador to the United States; Bishop Paul Yupin, Vicar Apostolic of Kiating; Lin Yutang, author, and James Yen, Director of China's mass education movement.

It said that "as Japan is exerting her greatest military pressure upon China today," the signers felt it their duty "to call the urgent attention of the peoples of the United Nations, especially the people of the United States, to the seriousness of the situation."

"The Chinese people have been a faithful ally in war," the appeal declared. "They will be a powerful ally, in peace. The present situation is too serious to permit any delay. Let the peoples everywhere in the United Nations urge their leaders to take immediate and effective military measures to fight Japan in China before it is too late."

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Senate Tie-Up Blocks Stettinius Team

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—With the war's most serious diplomatic crisis facing the grand alliance between Britain, Russia, and the United States, the new Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, finds himself handicapped by a major departmental reorganization that has gone askew in the Senate.

Mr. Stettinius began "cabinet-level" discussions with Richard Law, British Minister of State, today in search of a formula for creating greater political stability in liberated Europe. And the Senate today went back to its efforts to find a way to deal with the six new State Department appointees whose confirmation — if not achieved by the night of Dec. 21—almost certainly will go over for more than two weeks till the new Congress meets on Jan. 3, when the struggle would start all over again.

Meanwhile, conservative judgment here is that the possibility of Senate ratification of the Dumbarton Oaks world-security plan has been dangerously jeopardized by recent developments. Bald disclosure by the Greek, Italian, and Polish developments, and by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speeches, that the idealism of the Atlantic Charter will be hard to apply to conflicting postwar European objectives, has been a cold douche to enthusiasm for Dumbarton Oaks. There has been an outbreak of latent isolationism.

"Big Three" Meeting Urged

At the same time, editorial demands that Mr. Roosevelt meet promptly with other members of the "Big Three," while understandable enough, seem to imply power on his part to achieve a difficult feat at a time when America's own thinking has not crystallized on the big issues, presented suddenly just as the German counterthrust starts in Europe.

Unless a quick Senate compromise is worked out, Mr. Stettinius will continue to be handicapped by lack of his new State Department "team."

The issues here are that a small group of formerly stanch Roosevelt supporters are upset by the alleged conservatism of five of the six appointees, most of whom are millionaires. Senators Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Claude Pepper of Florida, and James E. Murray of Montana, all New Deal Democrats, also fear that the sixth appointee, Archibald MacLeish, the one man they see as a "liberal" on the team, may be the one man whose confirmation the rest of the Senate rejects.

While they are not using the word "filibuster," their delaying tactics in effect amount to that. Whether they will accept a compromise remains to be seen. It is in the power of any resolute group to block business at the close of a session where a time limit is involved. The insurgent New Dealers profess to desire that the six-man diplomatic team be sent back to Mr. Roosevelt to reconsider in the holiday interval. Particularly they oppose William L. Clayton, in private life chief owner of Anderson, Clayton & Co., with a reputed $20,000,000 equity in the big $50,000,000 concern.

Clayton in Cross-Fire

Mr. Clayton comes in for a cross-fire from the southern cotton bloc because of his belief that American cotton production must accommodate itself to world trends through other methods, in the long run, than subsidies.

Thus one of the strangest coalitions in recent Senate history is presented of ardent New Dealers fighting an appointee because he is too conservative, while at the same time ultraconservative cotton groups fight the same man because, in effect, he takes a position toward their particular commodity which most progressive economists also accept.

In a tangle like this, compromise is difficult and only the most adroit handling by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky can work it out.

Other appointees involved are Joseph C. Grew, named to be Undersecretary to fill the place Mr. Stettinius himself vacated when he was elevated to succeed Cordell Hull, Nelson A. Rockefeller, James C. Dunn, and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes.

Three on Way Out

In the meantime, three undersecretaries—Adolf A. Berle, Breckinridge Long and G. Howland Shaw—are on their way out, with notification that their resignations will be accepted.

It is under the cloud of these circumstances that Mr. Stettinius moves to take up with the British mission problems as difficult as any that faced Mr. Hull. The following events are in prospect:

1. A further statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons, followed possibly by a world radiocast, of the British position.
2. An American statement on policy toward Poland.
3. Analysis of the new Franco-Soviet treaty, with probable official comment on its significance.

Senate Approvals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP) — The Senate confirmed two members of the Surplus Property Disposal Board Dec. 18.

Former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller, an Army finance officer from San Francisco, were approved as members of the Board which will handle the sale of an estimated $100,000,000,000 worth Government-held commodities, machines, factories and land. The President has designated Mr. Hurley as chairman.

The votes of approval—41 to 28 for Mr. Hurley, 43 to 26 for Mr. Heller—adhered very closely to party lines. Both men are Democrats.

Dewey Leads Field Among Roosevelt's Previous Opponents

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WASHINGTON, Decé 18 (AP) — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in losing the presidential election, won the consolation prize of being high man on a popular vote percentage basis among President Roosevelt's four opponents.

The New York Governor's share of the Nov. 7 vote, compiled by the Associated Press, was 45.9 per cent. Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's 1940 challenger, received a larger popular vote than Governor Dewey, but his percentage was lower—44.8.

Mr. Roosevelt's plurality was 3,592,769, the smallest by which he has won his four elections. It was 4,938,711 in 1940, when 49,815,312 votes were cast; 11,072,014 in 1936, out of a total of 45,647,117 votes, and 7,060,016 in 1932 when the popular vote was 39,816,522.

The total vote this year was 47,969,828. Of this, 25,610,946 went to President Roosevelt, 22,018,177 to Governor Dewey and 340,705 to minor party candidates.

U. S. Defines Position In Polish Crisis

Continued from Page 1

other two, the first on Italy disassociating the United States Government from Britain's policy of intervention in Italian politics and the second on Greece, where British intervention again was inferentially condemned, were critical of British action, this statement appeared to accept generally, if not specifically, Mr. Churchill's acceptance of the Curzon Line as the future Polish-Russian boundary.

While Mr. Stettinius did not openly abandon the Polish Government in London, as Mr. Churchill seemed to do in his House of Commons speech, he did, by failing to specifically refer to it as such, appear to accept the possibility that the Soviet-sponsored Lublin committee in time would become the recognized Polish authority. Thus the United States Government seemed to prepare to accept whatever government or combination of authorities ultimately took over the rule of liberated Poland as the recognized power. And while it still recognizes the exile Government, today's statement was no denunciation, but also no defense, of that regime.

Neither did Mr. Stettinius become as specific as did Mr. Churchill in assuring the Poles of territorial compensation to be gained in the west for sacrifices to the Russians in the east. All the United States asked was a "mutual agreement," though there was no indication of what action this Government would take if the agreement was not settled by friendly conference and agreement."

While the United States consistently refused to guarantee any border settlements, it did reiterate and emphasize that actually the establishment of a world organization as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks would imply such a guarantee, since the United States would then become responsible with other natoins for keeping peace and preserving world security.

Interpretation of just what constitutes an agreement mutually accepted, whether or not postwar Poland is to be considered free and independent, remains in Secretary Stettinius' statement a matter for the State Department to decide. The definitions of a free and independent Poland remains generally enough to permit considerable latitude in interpretation, which is in line with American policy of not making too specific commitments, but issuing general pronouncements on policy.

Electoral College Dispels Any Doubts

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 18

The 1944 winter convocation of the Electoral College was held today on 48 campuses.

It is a 150-year-old institution whose 531 members have a reputation in political science—for always picking the presidential winner.

Officially, it's the Electoral College which elects President Roosevelt to a fourth term by a vote of 432 to 99 over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. The members are casting their ballots today. They will be counted and recorded at a joint session of Senate and House here Jan. 6.

Moves Launched in Capital For Full Postwar Employment

Continued from Page 1

the wages of working men and women.

"So here again we recognize that our economy has become more subject to Government action. The savage old cut-throat adjustments are gone for good. We simply will not tolerate them."

Huge Production

The Murray Committee, supported in its recommendations by Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia and Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, estimated that production of goods and services currently is at a rate of $196,000,000,000 a year and said this is about double the 1929 rate. But half of present production is war goods, the Committee said, adding, "when war contracts are withdrawn, the danger is that the entire edifice will topple over."

"Unless an economic substitute is found for war contracts," the report continued, "mass unemployment will become a serious threat and the number of unemployed men and women in this country could easily surpass anything that was dreamed of during the last depression."

The proposed bill sets up a new type of budget to carry out the policy of Federal investment and expenditure — a national production and employment budget.

"This new budget," the Committee explains, "would deal with the total amount of investment and expenditure by all groups in the country—consumers, business, state and local government, and the Federal Government. It would be made up, on one hand, of the total expenditures needed to guarantee full employment and, on the other hand, of prospective total expenditures. Accordingly, a two-fold program is set forth for balancing the national production and employment budget.

"There is to be a general program for encouraging increased non-Federal investment and expenditure. They may call for new policies dealing with banking and currency, taxation, wages and working conditions, social security and related fields.

Second Programs

"To the extent that this program may not be sufficient to balance the budget, a second program is called for—a program of Federal investment and expenditure. This program could include specific programs for assistance to business, public works, public services, conservation, and other public activities. A provision is added calling for the performance of all public-construction work by private concerns."

Senator Murray said that the measure is not intended to provide an easy and automatic solution to the problem of full employment.

"It should be emphasized," he declared, "that the bill represents a clear break with the so-called 'compensatory spending' approach of the 1930's. This is not just a bill to take up the slack through public works. It is founded on the premise that we can't just sit around and wait until people are out of work before we do something about promoting employment. I, for one, am convinced that realistic policies toward small private business will open up vast new horizons of private business expansion."

Dealing with the cartel problem in a statement issued through the American Council on Public Affairs, Mr. Berge contended that the American public never will accept the cartel system. It is impossible to have a cartel system for domestic or foreign trade so far as this country is concerned as long as the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts are enforced, he held.

Chance for Capitalism

Declaring there will be a "magnificent opportunity to make capitalism work" in the reconversion period, Mr. Berge said to do that would require keeping factories out of the hands of monopolists who would close them down.

"Public grants of private monopolies, through patents or trade marks," he added, "must be constantly reviewed so that they are not used as devices in restraint of trade.

"We cannot permit purchasing power to be destroyed by monopoly prices, or the necessities of life denied to consumers because of them."

D. A. R. to Aid Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—A nation-wide postwar employment program to obtain jobs for men in the Amphibious Force of the United States Navy when they return to civil life, has been announced by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Members of the crews of ships knows as LCI(L)'s, which the D. A. R. has sponsored, will be aided in finding the jobs they want in the communities where they want to live, Mrs. Talmadge said. The plan was approved by the National Executive Committee in session here and it will be put into effect at once.

The D. A. R. has sponsored 81 of the amphibious landing craft. Every state D. A. R. organization has "adopted" at least one of these vessels and more are being added from time to time. The employment program embraces the 2,500 men of these ships, Mrs. Talmadge said.

Women in Counter Attack Throw Male Shopper for Loss

Continued from Page 1

ject and made a beeline for it, generally through me. With a shock I realized that these women were just ordinary mothers and wives. They probably served tea graciously in dainty china at home, and I am sure I should have liked to be with them. But out here was a battlefield.

Me—I had just been dealing with the relatively mild and gentle members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, some of whose more forthright leaders are alleged to employ "goon squads." Personally, I felt the going here was a lot rougher. I doubt if the stevedore or taxi unionist could take the punishment these women were taking.

My course led to the "junior misses" department—something to which my innocent steps have been led only recently. Since Christmas lies still ahead and members of my family occasionally pry into this column, I would not for a moment disclose the object of my search. But I can affirm that never was there a bottleneck in the store but a crowd of frantic women were occupying it; that never was there a narrow channel but some large lady with uncertain mind and particularly wide beam seemed to block my diffident efforts to pass; and at the counter itself—but there! I wonder if I can safely reveal the scene?

I wish to state that I honor, admire, and love the opposite sex. Really, as somebody has said, life without them wouldn't be worth living. But in close juxtaposition, at a bargain counter, with a sort of mass hysteria hanging under the Yule trappings, I felt again how little chance a man has.

Jealous Rivalry

There was one particular strong-faced woman in furs who seemed to make me her particular prey. I swear she watched every object I touched, and snapped it away from me with a sort of jealous rivalry. To show the state I had reached, I merely say that I imagined at one point that I was being pursued by several fanatical shoppers; and my passing interest in one counter certainly increased the sales there by several thousand dollars.

As I say, maybe Christmas shopping will fall of its own weight. But my wife snubs me when I tell my hardships. She, it seems, has done it for years. Why, the other day she battled her way to Macy's underwear counter, and after minutes of fruitless effort had just fixed the harassed salesgirl with a hypnotic eye. "How much is this garment?" she inquired.

As she spoke a bell rang.

"Two minutes silence for Pearl Harbor!" said the salesgirl.

The whole store stood, as it were, at attention for two minutes, purchases dangling like particles in an absurd mixture of patriotism an impotence. When it ended the salesgirl was off like a shot and my wife never saw her again.

She is quite contemptuous of my trivial difficulties.

[Editor's Note: Mr. Strout is six foot two, weighs 180 and landed in Normandy with the Allied invasion forces on D-Day.]

Holiday Recordings Flown to Services

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—An unusual kind of a Christmas present was on its way today to American service men and women around the globe from the Armed Forces Radio Service.

It's a de luxe package of Christmas radio shows, recorded here and now en route by way of Air Transport Command for use on more than 440 radiocasting outlets throughout the world Dec. 25.

Col. Thomas H. A. Lewis, commanding officer of A. F. B. S., said the radio pack includes a two-hour command performance with such stars as Bob Hope, Fred Allen, Jack Benny, Danny Kaye, Judy Garland, Dorothy Lamour and many others.

Another of the programs is "Christmas Stocking" with Ginger Rogers, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Roland Young, Dinah Shore and Victor Young's orchestra, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians provide a program of old-fashioned carols.

Dinah Shore presents a musical "Christmas Card" featuring the A. F. R. S. band and her own blue-shaded singing. For the Bing Crosby fans there is a special edition of "personal Album."

Colonel Lewis said the talent was provided through co-operation of the Hollywood Victory Committee.

Fewer in War Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Employment of factory workers dropped by nearly 1,500,000 during the year ended Dec. 1—while the armed forces expanded by 1,750,000 during the same period—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said Dec. 16.

The total number of employees in non-agricultural establishments was 38,400,000 in November—a cut of about a million and a half from November, 1943, she reported.

"Although manufacturing employment continued to decline, a greater than seasonal expansion took place in trade, reflecting the large volume of pre-Christmas retail buying," she said.

Alabama G. I. Beat News to Home Town

FLORENCE, Ala., Dec. 18 (AP)—Lieut. William F. Baker of Florence literally beat the news back from Europe—but the race was close.

Here's how:

On Dec. 15 the Associated Press moved a dispatch—written by Ned Nordness and delayed by censor—telling how Allied troops smashed into a Dutch village only to find that it had been liberated by 80 British and American paratroopers and pilots, including Lieutenant Baker.

The story moved in over the A. P. printer in the office of the Florence Times, and during its movement, Lieutenant Baker walked in to visit friends there.

He and the editors hovered over the printer while it clacked out the story. Lieutenant Baker passed up an offer to edit the copy. He is home on furlough.

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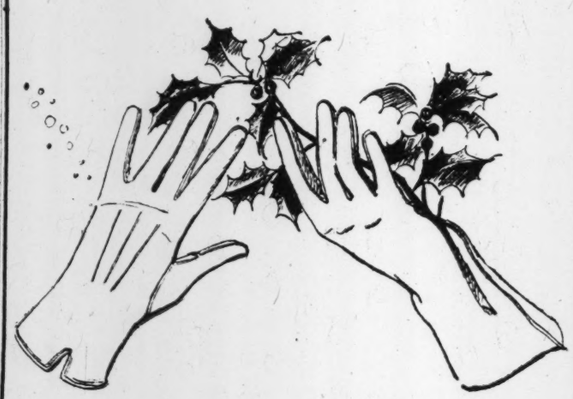
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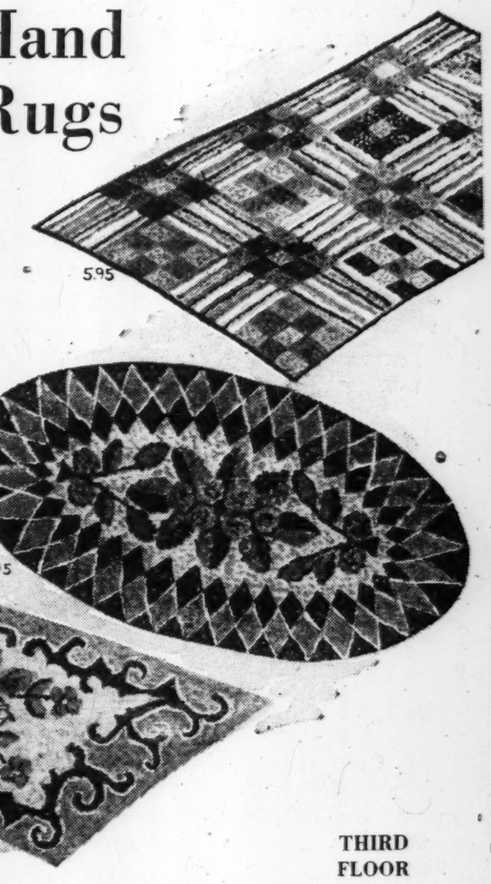

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Roosevelt Ready With Plan To 'Improve' Social Security

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt "reluctantly" signed Dec. 16 a bill "freezing" Social Security taxes for another year at the 1 per cent rate.

He announced he planned soon to recommend "a comprehensive plan for broadening and improving the Social Security system."

In a formal statement, Mr. Roosevelt "rapped the knuckles" of Congress for freezing the Social Security tax. This tax is now 1 per cent each on the pay rolls of employers and the pay checks of employees. Without the legislation, the rate would have automatically increased on Jan. 1 to 2 per cent on each.

Declaring it would be incumbent upon the next Congress to review thoroughly methods of financing Social Security benefits, the presidential statement added:

"At an early date I plan to submit to the Congress a comprehensive plan for broadening and improving the Social Security system. At that time, I hope that a clear understanding of the Government's financial responsibilities for Social Security will emerge and that a long-term plan for allocating the costs of Social Security will be developed."

The Executive Branch of the Government, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, will always stand ready to help Congress work out a satisfactory solution.

Congress had expected a veto of the "freeze" legislation. It had, however, enacted the bill by margins greater than the two thirds necessary in each House to override a veto.

The President's statement, released at the White House, said he had felt in the past and still felt that scheduled increases in the Social Security rate, which have been repeatedly deferred by Congress, should be allowed to go into effect. Long-run financial requirements of the security system justified sticking to the schedule, he said, and an increase was consistent with wartime fiscal requirements.

He said he was sure Congress did not intend to jeopardize benefit rights built up in the past and due to grow in the future. But he said he was less disturbed about comprehensive coverage under old-age and survivors' insurance in view of expressed commitments of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

"Two matters should be clearly understood," the Chief Executive declared. "The Congress should realize that this bill deferring a statutory increase in contributions toward existing Social Security merely defers until next year the necessary fiscal receipts to pay the benefits. Also, it does not seem to me wholly sound to enact a tax law and then defer the taxes year after year."

Negro Scouts Organizer Plans to Retire Jan. 1

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18 (AP)—Dr. R. M. Wheat, white executive of Negro Scout work in Louisville and near-by counties and organizer here of what is reputed to be the first Negro Scout Division in any city in the United States, will retire Jan. 1, officials of the Louisville area Scout Council announced yesterday.

Dr. Wheat, who was given the degree of Doctor of Humanities by Simomns University, a Negro institution now consolidated with Louisville Municipal College, organized the Negro division of the Scout organization here in the autumn of 1919. Boy Scout work for Negroes now carried on in scores of cities in the nation sprang from the beginnings here, Dr. Wheat said.

During the 25 years since its inception, approximately 10,000 Negro boys have been Scouts with 1,000 boys enrolled here during 1944 and 250 Negro men serving as volunteer leaders.

U. S. Prepares For Air Lines To Scandinavia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The State Department has announced agreements with Sweden and Denmark for commercial air transport services to those two countries.

The agreements follow the formula laid down at the Chicago Civil Aviation Conference and resemble a similar pact concluded with Spain earlier this month.

Inauguration of services in battle zones or areas of miltary occupation is made subject to the approval of military authorities.

The agreement provides, however, that the countries are to make use of commercial air rights granted at the earliest practicable date.

The pacts contain clauses against discriminatory practices, to assure equality of treatment, in providing that aircraft flying between the United States and the signatory countries shall come under the laws of the nations which they may enter and leave.

The agreement with Denmark enters into force provisionally on Jan. 1 and definitely upon confirmation by a free Danish Government following Denmark's liberation.

It also grants rights to United States air lines in Greenland. The Swedish pact will definitely go into effect Jan. 1.

Attached to the pact with Sweden was an annex granting both American and Swedish air lines rights of transit and non-traffic stops in the other country as well as the right to pick up and discharge international traffic in passengers, cargo and mail at Stockholm for Americans and New York and Chicago for Swedish planes.

Routes laid down were New York or Chicago, the intermediate points to Stockholm in both directions.

Three Sign Air Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Chile, India and Iran have signed the international air services transit agreement — the so-called "Two Freedoms" document — since the close of the World Aviation Conference at Chicago, bringing the total to 23.

A check on the five documents which emerged from that 37-day meeting disclosed that 12 signatures have been written on them during the week they have been at the State Department. The totals now stand as follows:

Final act, which summarizs the work of the conference, provides a standard form for international air transport agreements and makes certain recommendations, 53. Only Liberia has not signed the final act.

The interim agreement, which sets up a provisional international civil aviation organization, 37. Only 26 signatures were needed to bring it into being.

The convention on international civil aviation, which is an agreement to set up a permanent organization to administer the air navigation rules and the technical standards, 35. Signing is merely preliminary as this is a treaty and must be ratified.

Robot Bomb Alert Order

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 18 (AP)—Gov. Edward Martin yesterday ordered Pennsylvania Civilian Defense forces to be on the alert for robot bomb attacks, saying the War and Navy Departments consider them possible.

New All-Purpose Attack Bomber

United States Army Air Forces

U. S. Army's Douglas A-26 Invader Now in Action

Called the speediest bomber ever built in the United States, the War Department says the A-26 is designed on the basis of all the experience gained in low- and medium-level bombing. Making its offensive power adaptable to almost any combat situation, it can carry a very flexible selection of bombs, fuel, cannons, and machine guns.

Versatility of New A-26 Plane Adapts It to All Combat Forms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Built to augment its role with the ground elements, the Army's new Douglas A-26 Invader, all-purpose attack bomber, has been seeing action, the War Department announced.

The A-26, which incorporates all the experience derived by the Air Forces in low and medium level attack bombing, has been broadened in tactical purpose to make its offensive power adaptable to almost any combat situation. It has been designed to carry an extremely flexible selection of machine guns, cannons, bombs, and fuel, the War Department said.

Heavy firepower and bomb capacity are combined with great speed in this twin-engined bomber to direct low and medium altitude operations against enemy aircraft on the ground, tanks or troops on the march or in bivouac, towns harboring enemy troops, against antiaircraft installations, supply dumps, wharves, and naval vessels.

All-Purpose 'Nose'

Its versatility is indicated by the disclosure by the War Department of an "all-purpose nose." This feature enables the A-26 to be equipped on the production line with equipment—in addition to standard armament—for special missions. This saves a trip to the modification center, the statement pointed out, and can be done quickly and easily.

Attack planes reached prominence, the War Department pointed out, when German Stuka dive-bombers slashed the Polish Army in 1939. But the Stuka proved a failure a year later when it was knocked out of the sky by the British, the statement said. Although it did a good job on undefended targets, the Stuka's lack of defensive armament made it a "clay pigeon" against Allied fighters. The United States' A-24, the Army pointed out, also met a similar fate.

The development to design a plane that could carry out the A-24's primary mission, to pave the way for the troops by knocking out ground installations, led to the perfection of the Douglas A-20, or the "Havoc." In combination with the British Bristol "Beaufighter," the A-20 attack bomber came into its own when it bombed and strafed the enemy in Africa, Italy, and the South Pacific.

Came the A-36

Then came the A-36, the Army continued, a converted "Mustang," used as an attack plane in Sicily. Other ships adapted to press home the attack were Marin B-26 "Marauders," with a dozen guns, speeding over the English Channel in sneak raids; "Mitchells," or B-25's with 75 mm. cannon smashing up Japanese shipping, and even B-17's for low flying attack missions.

Now comes the Invader, drawing heavily upon all these lessons, and what the Army calls the speediest bomber ever built in the United States. It is exceptionally clean aerodynamically and employs the latest National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics' low-drag air foil. It is equipped with twin 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines. For additional control are installed new double-slotted flap to reduce landing speed and assist takeoffs.

In its design the A-26 has many features of maintenance simplicity and accessibility to all parts, the Army said.

Wallace Sees Airplane Big Peace Factor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said yesterday this nation has a responsibility to make the airplane as "powerful a force in peace as it has been in war."

Mr. Wallace described the airplane as having a great potential in international good will during a talk in which he presented the Robert J. Collier Trophy for 1943 to Capt. Luis de Florez of Pomfret, Conn., Director of Special Devices in the Navy's Aeronautics Bureau. The award is for "greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

Captain De Florez has charge of the special training equipment through which Navy fliers have been developed rapidly and safely.

Grover Loening, Aircraft Adviser to the War Production Board and Chairman of the Collier Trophy Committee of the National Aeronautics Association, said that special training devices had saved many lives and a great deal of time and money for the armed services, and that "later, all of this will go right into civil aviation life as of great value."

The National Aeronautic Association meanwhile announced that Dr. Edgar Fuller of Washington, Assistant Director of the Civil Aeronautics Administration aviation education program, will be presented the Frank G. Brewer Trophy Tuesday.

The trophy will go to him as the individual making the greatest contribution to the education of youth in aviation during 1944.

Frank G. Brewer, a Birmingham, Ala., businessman, endowed the trophy last year in honor of his two sons serving in the armed forces.

Dumbarton Oaks Is Defended To U. S. Labor by Shotwell

By Theodore N. Cook
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—American disagreement with China, Soviet Russia and Great Britain on some phases of foreign policy must not be permitted to undermine belief in the good faith of the three great powers when they signed the Dumbarton Oaks agreement for a world-wide organization for the maintenance of peace, according to Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Every nation has its own problems, and every government makes mistakes," Dr. Shotwell stressd at the afternoon session of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs at the Commodore Hotel here Dec. 16, where recent difficulties in Poland, Greece, and Belgium came in for frank discussion.

More than 1,000 representatives of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and Railway Brotherhoods, members of the Postwar research organization, were on hand for the all-day meeting. Among the speakers, in addition to Dr. Shotwell, were William Green, President of the A. F. of L.; Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Sir Norman Angell, winner of the 1933 Nobel Peace award.

Good Faith Stressed

Going on the record as believing that, in his opinion, "Great Britain has made major blunders in Italy and Greece," Dr. Shotwell said that this had not destroyed his confidence in "the good faith" of the British people.

"I cannot believe," he added, "that the nation which gave us the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, and which has served as a model for freedom-loving people for centuries, is ready to follow a political leadership which would transform the United Nations into a holy alliance and prevent the growth of free governments throughout the world."

Mr. Green, meanwhile, was vigorous in his statement of hope that Americans would say "'No' to those who seek to apportion the territory of Poland." He held that such action amounted to "dividing the spoils," and warned that this, along with partitioning of nations, was equivalent to sowing "the seeds of another war."

"Surely," he asserted, "we are not going to engage now in invading the territorial rights of the men and women living in the various countries who have fought and suffered so much."

He reiterated his aversion to taking part in a world labor congress with representatives of the Soviet Union and the C. I. O. On this matter he had the platform pretty much to himself, as James B. Carey, C. I. O. Secretary-Treasurer, who had agreed to speak on C. I. O. willingness to meet with Soviet trade unions, telephoned that other commitments made it impossible for him to appear.

Changes in Oaks Plan

In a discussion of labor's attitude toward the future peace, a resolution was offered by the political committee of the session, headed by Dr. John L. Childs of Columbia University, endorsing the Dumbarton Oaks proposals "in principle," but criticizing "the many weaknesses and shortcomings of the draft in its present form."

Four amendments were urged by the committee to:

1. Open membership to all nations after a transitions period.
2. Increase powers of the all-state assembly to allow it to initiate proposals for council action on peace and to make the council accountable to it.
3. Impose a two-thirds rule on the council, including a majority of permanent members instead of a unanimous rule, and prevent a veto by a great power of decisions involving itself.
4. Add proposals to reduce armaments and provide international trusteeship for dependent peoples to raise their living and cultural standards.

Defense of Commonwealth

Sir Norman Angell declared that, because the British Commonwealth had primarily averted British defeat, no liquidation of the Commonwealth was likely, nor were such points as Gibraltar, Malta or Suez likely to be relinquished.

"We're due," he said, "to see these things become part of a strong world organization. We should like to see a world organization take them over. But until that world organization is as strong as that which stood up in 1940, we shall keep that until something better comes along."

Senator Ball, calling for United States membership in a United Nations world organization as soon as is possible, declared that earlier establishment of a world organization might have averted European power politics and unilateral great power decisions, which, he described as representing "a scramble for national security, growing out of cynicism regarding plans for collective security which have been all too slow materializing."

MacDowell Colony Association Views Organization Activities at Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18—Allied Members of the MacDowell Colony, including many noted authors, composers and artists, held their 34th annual meeting on Dec. 16, at the Town Hall Club.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the American composer, gave a short speech mentioning the financial needs of the Colony and the generous contributions received from music clubs and other organizations throughout the country.

She announced that Dorothy Heyward, playwright, who was present at the meeting, had given a fellowship in memory of her husband, DuBose Heyward, with whom she had collaborated in writing "Porgy" and "Mamba's Daughter."

Carl Carmer, Vice-President of the Edward MacDowell Association, Inc., was chairman. Methods were discussed for electing new officers. Tribute was paid to valuable workers in the Association who had passed on during the year: Lewis M. Isaacs, Secretary, and Parker Fillmore, Secretary for the Allied Members.

Various Colonists made grateful remarks about the late Emil Tonieri, who had kept the Colony machinery running smoothly for many years, with the help of Mrs. Tonieri (Mary) and Miss Maude Carling.

The contribution which their unselfish service made to the original work at the Colony was commented on by a number of authors and composers.

Harold Morris, the composer, paid tribute to the late Edgar Stillman Kelley, who was Professor of Composition at Cincinnati Conservatory. He spoke of Professor Kelley's two symphonies, "Gulliver—His Voyage to Lilliput," and "New England," and of the value of his book on Chopin.

An affectionate message to her fellow colonists was received from the famous composer, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, who was unable to attend.

Reorganization Unit Named by the House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Speaker Sam Rayburn Dec. 16 named the following as House members of the bipartisan Senate-House Committee to study congressional reorganization:

Representatives A. G. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma; E. E. Cox of Georgia and Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts, Democrats, and Earl C. Michener of Michigan; Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and Charles A. Plumley of Vermont, Republicans.

They will serve with three Democratic and three Republican Senators.

Bar Associations Plan Helping Hand For Lawyers Back From War Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Bar Associations have a reconversion plan for lawyer, perhaps the first set up by a professional to provide re-employment facilities for members returning from military service.

Started by the War Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the program has the co-operation of the American Bar Association and bar associations of several states are using it as a model.

(It is estimated that 3,500 to 4,000 New York lawyers and more than 22,000 throughout the country entered military service.)

The War Committee was prompted by a realization of the unique problems faced by the returning lawyer. Unlike business firms, law offices do not advertise openings. Vacancies usually are filled through personal contact.

The Committee, of which Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is Chairman, appointed a Subcommittee on Rehabilitation and Re-employment, with Robert E. Lee as Chairman, and opened a placement office under the supervision of James J. Armstrong, a member of the bar for 20 years.

The office is maintained by voluntary subscriptions from members of the bar and is operated without charge to the lawyer veterans.

When these veterans, on discharge, seek assistance from the Selective Service, the Veterans' Administration, or the United States Employment Service, they are referred to this office. There openings have been listed through the co-operation of law firms, insurance companies, railroads, title companies, law book publishers, governmental agencies, and other fields where legal training is required.

Thus the Bureau becomes the clearing house for all legal opportunities available to discharged servicemen. Office-sharing opportunities and other arrangements for informal associations also are cleared here.

The procedure is cloaked with strict anonymity. Applicants are identified by numbers, their names treated confidentially.

Hero Prefers Key to Car to Key to City

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Walter Ehlers, winner of a Congressional Medal of Honor, isn't interested in the keys to the city. He would prefer the keys to somebody's car.

This young man of Manhattan, who killed 18 Germans in exterminating a couple of machine-gun nests, came home yesterday for a hero's welcome.

The town dignitaries, striving to please, asked what he most wanted to do.

After a moment's thought, Lieutenant Ehlers replied, "I'd kinda like maybe to drive a car around a little."

Looking happily at his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ehlers, he reckoned he might take in a movie later on. But Mrs. Ehlers did something the Germans couldn't do. She stopped him with, "I don't know, son. You look tired."

"I guess you're right, mom," he agreed.

Lieutenant Ehlers, who flew home from Paris in four days, will step out tonight, though. The young man who was promoted from sergeant to lieutenant for heroism on the battlefield plans to take in a basketball game between Kansas State College and Rockhurst. "Haven't seen a basketball game in four years," he said.

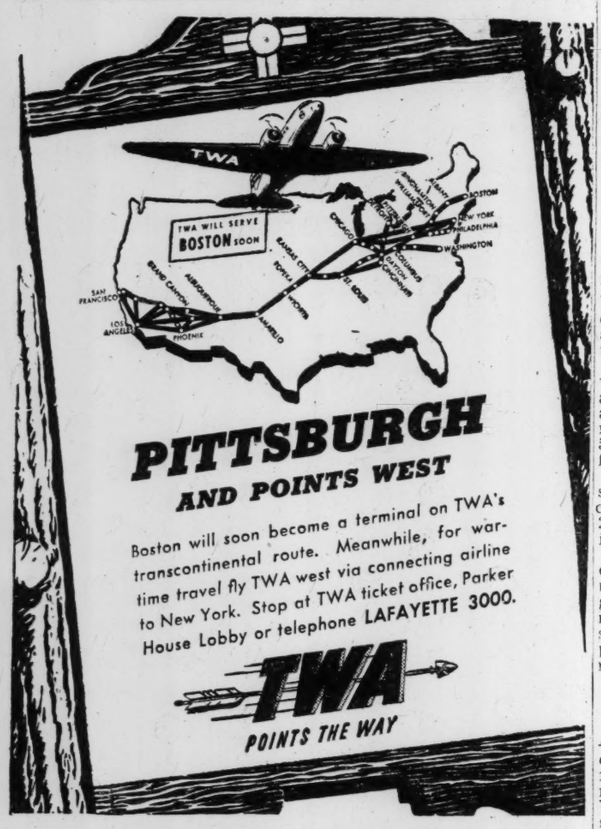
Red Cross to Solicit $180,000,000 in 1945

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The minimum goal for the 1945 Red Cross fund will be $180,000,000.

Announcing this Dec. 18, Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said:

"Our new budgets represent an appreciable increase in the services we will render in Europe, in the Pacific and at home but we have been able to keep the total 1945 goal victory slightly under the one for 1944 because of oversubscription of our earlies campaigns and certain economies in this year's operations."

Colby M. Chester, chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Foods Corporation, will be chairman of the 1945 campaign.



This Christmas make a woman happy

More than ever before, this Christmas, that ancient greeting of peace on earth and good-will to men has significance ... holds hope for a brave and better world. It is a Christmas when gentle thoughts and kindly gestures are more than ever precious ... when high courage earns solace and faith, rewards. It is a Christmas when women need to be assured of love and of loveliness. On such a Christmas no Gift has more significance than that designed BY a woman FOR a woman.

Elizabeth Arden

Will your car wear out this winter? Government estimates indicate that 800,000 cars will wear out before spring. Better get your car ready to withstand cold weather now. Protect motor, chassis, battery, tires, gears and other vital parts with Sinclair-ize for Winter service. See your Sinclair H-C Gasoline Dealer today.

Sinclair Refining Company

Sinclair's Post War Program: Better Products, Better Service

SINCLAIR-IZE FOR WINTER NOW!

Light of Earth and Sky

THOSE WHO LIVE in parts of the world where the light is uniformly brilliant and undiluted have their special reasons for congratulating themselves, but they miss some of the diversified and unexpected beauties to be seen in regions where the light is tempered by fog and haze, by drying autumn foliage, or even by city smoke.

Gamaliel Bradford, in an essay about the March light on the New England scene, once called attention to the fact that the sun is at about the same height then as it is in late September, but that the effect is entirely different on account of the difference in the foliage. In September, the leaves are still thick and the light of the sun is dissipated in their depths. In March there are no leaves and the light pours into every nook and crevice. Each naked tree stands out sharp against the pure blue of the sky and the light is as penetrating as the March wind.

The diffused light of autumn has its equal beauty. Remembrance of the contrast came to me one morning when I opened the door from the dusky hall into the kitchen. I was startled by an unexpected radiance. At first I looked to see if a lamp had been left burning. Then I realized that the light was of nature's making and came from the sunshine filtered through the yellow leaves of a grapevine that half covered the east windows. The effect was gloriously golden but much softer, and even warmer, than the direct rays of the rising sun could have been.

* * *

Another morning I came into the kitchen a little earlier by the clock and a fortnight later in the fall. The gardens and houses seen from the windows were swathed in fog. Objects near by could hardly be identified, the far-off horizon of houses and chimneys and not yet extinguished street lights was a uniform gray with occasional pallid aureoles. Then I looked up, and beyond the shadowy tree-tops I could see, sharp and clear, the unblinking eyes of the stars. Before me were two separate and distinct worlds, one below, encompassed in billowy veils of mist, and one above, free and wide and star-lighted.

At a still earlier hour, on another day, I looked out on a world muffled in floating vestments of white and flooded from above with the unearthly radiance of the great hunter's moon. Lacking the moisture given off by the earth, the radiance would have been more distinct, and still beautiful; with it, the scene was both beautiful and mysterious.

The same is true of the city when it comes elusively into view on a foggy morning. We have driven through low-lying farmlands, where the strong fragrance of celery, unseen and earthy, rises to the nostrils from damp, black soil. Near-by trees are dim shapes, trees afar off are but masses of thicker vapor. The chimney of an ordinary heating-plant is something secret and enigmatic. The city itself is no longer houses, factories, office-buildings, churches, and altitudinous advertising signs, but a murky medieval fortress-town, or at its clearest, a Whistler etching; until the sun comes through above the fog, a dome, a spire catches the light, bridges across the river come suddenly into view, and almost in a second's time the city is again familiar, and we plainly see the faces of pedestrians waiting at the street-corners for the red-and-yellow.

* * *

At evening, too, the city takes a hand in painting the sky. Riding from the city the other night just at sunset, we burst into a unison of exclamations at the unusual color. Out from a cat's-cradle of streets we had come upon one of the bridges. There is always a grand spread of water-basin and the skyline of two cities, with a heart-lifting arch of the heavens above them. Whatever the hour, the season, the weather, or the light, whatever the urgency of the conversation we may be sharing at the moment, it is impossible not to take time to look; impossible to look and not be transported for a little while out of oneself.

This time we came up on the bridge in the face of a cloudy sunset. The day had been windy and partly overcast. Now the sky, brightened by the sun's decline, had taken on soft smoky tints, of rose and purple. Or what was the word for it? Catawba, I suggested. No, not that, but surely some kind of grape. Tokay, said another, and we agreed. For tokay grapes have all those variations, from pinkish green to purplish-red, in every blending. This was no blazing sunset such as we have seen in the same spot when the air was clear, but, instead, its tones were complex, even somber, bred of two cities' dust and smoke.

* * *

Once, only once, it was my fortune to see a mirage. The beach at Marshfield was in the full glare of the sun, but out at sea there was a light haze. Marshfield is at the shaft of the scimitar that makes Cape Cod. At the point of the blade is Provincetown. Latitudinally, the two towns are in a line, with the wide entrance to Cape Cod Bay between them.

That day, standing in the sun on Marshfield beach and looking off to the east, I plainly saw, a little way above the horizon, the Provincetown Monument; a perfect picture, though magnified, and, oddly, upside down.

A physicist could explain about rays of light traveling through continuously varying layers of heated air and being so bent in the process that they made an inverted image. All I know is that there, twenty-five miles away as the sea gull flies, the memorial to the first landing of the Pilgrims was clear before my eyes, but performing the strange trick of standing on its head. I knew quite well that even in the height of the tourist season the Provincetown Monument never quite did that, but thanks to the sun and the flatness of the sea, and to the haze, I was being treated to a spectacle that sailors sometimes call "looming."

I have no intention of making a moral out of these phenomena, or pontificating about beauty that grows out of fog and mist, out of drying leaves and smoke and dust. I only insist that such beauties are a part of the recompense for the inequalities of climate that we have to accept in our part of the world.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Gray Day

The sky is a pigeon's leaden wing.
Brick buildings brood; their purple cast
Gives them a look of pinched-with-cold.
Sound is subdued; it seems aghast

At its own boldness. A furtive squirrel
Moves across the ground.. Slow
Is his motion, tail held stiffly low.
Is there a smell of snow?

CAROL CHAPIN

The Actual Cure for Strife

The scientific remedy for conflict, in industry and elsewhere, is brought to light and continually demonstrated in Christian Science.

It is the understanding (1) that in any situation what is good for one must be good for all, and (2) that what is good for all is always in their reach — understanding which rests on the basic fact in Science that authentic good is by its very nature impartial and universally available.

If a proposed course of action promises benefits for some but is not good for all, Christian Science leaves no doubt whatsoever that a program far better for even the apparently favored ones is available. If individuals, blocs, or nations have an apparent opportunity for profit through injustice to others, they can do far better for themselves, to say nothing of the others, through action in the interest of all.

This, Christian Science makes plain, is the great practical truth underlying the teaching, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing strife, disease, and other evils is given in

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with Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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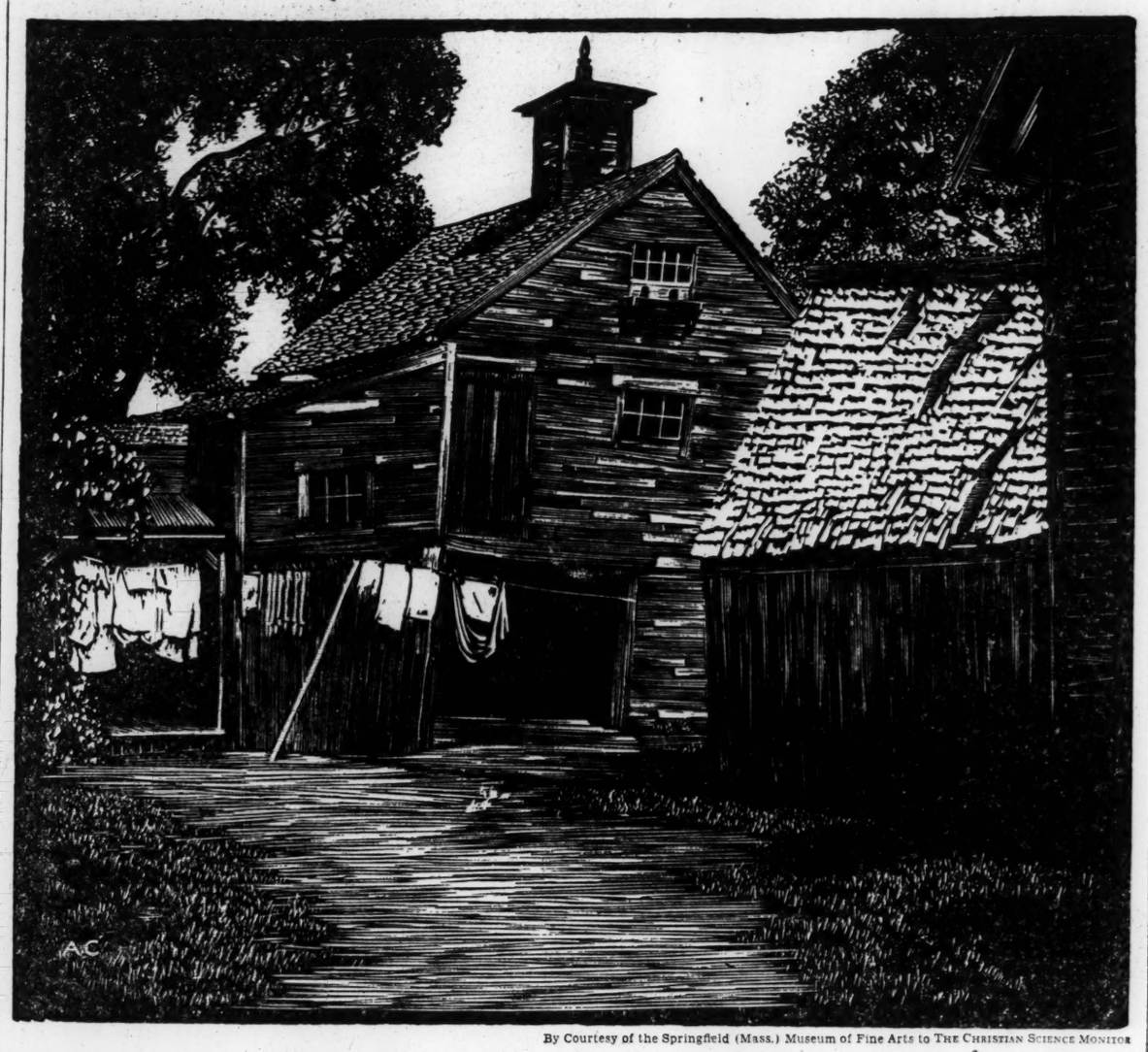


By Courtesy of the Springfield (Mass.) Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RAMSHACKLE BARN": *A Wood Engraving by Asa Cheffetz*

ASA CHEFFETZ is one of the foremost contemporary wood-engravers in the United States. Born in Buffalo, in 1896, he received his training at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School and at the National Academy in New York. Etching he learned from William Auerbach Levy. He now lives in Springfield, Massachusetts, and his favorite subject is the Connecticut Valley.

Most artists who choose the medium of wood-engraving show an uncommon patience with little details. They cultivate an understanding of the limits within which they are obliged to work to attain a maximum effect. Mr. Cheffetz has executed miniature prints, as well as those of conventional size. His smallest engraving measures one-fourth of an inch in height by three-eighths of an inch in width. He has executed a New England Calendar, with the engravings measuring one inch by three-quarters of an inch.

This portrayal of "Ramshackle Barn" shows the artist solving the problems of space composition, pattern, texture. The surfaces are worked in various ways. There is the pure white, untouched area of sky; the varying treatment of the rooftops, the weather-worn timbers, the windows, the garments on the line, the grass, trees, and gravel path. He promotes the little differences between thickness of line and boldness of stroke, between little jabs and gouging with the graver. There is a differentiation between whiteness, gray tonalities, and black.

Although it is a white-black medium and the artist does, in some measure, achieve form through treatment of light and shadow, the pronounced expressive effects come through line.

DOROTHY ADLOW

„א שטאַרקער מורעם"

אַן אויבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבן גע‌שריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגן קריסטשען סיענס

„א שטאַרקער מורעם איז דער נאָמען פון גאָט" (משלי יח:10). אַ, וואָס פֿאַר א שעהנער ביידל כּיבער אויסדרוק צו שיידערן, אויף א קלאָרן אָן פֿראַקטישען אופֿן, די היסטאָרישע־עבֿאַרענע שטאַרקייט אָן בעשיצונג וואָס גאָט שיינקט די דאָזיגע וועלכע פֿערלאָזן זיך אויף אים, אָן וועלכע העבֿען נאָר פֿאַר אימה! גאָט איז טאַקע א שטאַרקער טורעם קעגען דעם שונא. „צו אים לויפֿט דער צדיק אָן וועט בעשיצט." גאָט איז א בעשטימטער אָן זיכערער רעטונגס־אָרט אין וועלכן מיר קענען וואוינען—א וואַרטורעם פון שטאַרקייט אָן בעשיצונג קענען דער דערנעמונגער רוגע אדער נעמענדיגקייט פון דעם שונא וואָס קומט נאָר צו רויבן אָן צו פֿערניכטען.

בשעת די מענשליכע עיפֿערזוכט־קראַפֿט קען שיין נים העבֿער נעמן ווי זי איז נאָכגעגאַנגן, ווי אזוי זאָלען מיר העמפֿען קענען דער בייזער ביטער־קייט פון דעם פֿערדאָרבענעם שונא? האָט שוין דער גוטער כעצט נאָר נים קיין מאַכט מיט וואָס בייזיקוסען די בייזע אַנגריפֿענדע אָן היסטעריסטע כּערעקייט פון דעם שונא, וואָס זוכט תמיד די נעקענהייט זיך איינצופּאַנצען אין די לעבענס, נעראַנונגען, אָן נעטיריקייטען פון מענטשן? דער מענש האָט אבער יע די מאַכט בייצוקומען דעם שונא, דען וען דעם „מענשענ'ס גוט איז נדוים איז נאָט'ס היפֿ נאָך גדעסער." פּונקט דאָרט וואו מענשליכע אינסטרומענטן, גוטסקייט, אָן מאַכט זעהען זיך אויס צו זיין אונפֿעהיג, נאָדאָך דאָרט שטאַרט אנגעריידט דאָס מיטעל אָן די ענטפֿעלונג פון דעם איין נעמיטה אדער איבערנעמען, וואָס וואַרט אז מען זאָל עס אנערקענען אָן בעמוען. די נעטליכע ליבע האָט ענטפֿלעקט צו דיזער צייט דעם אמת וועגן נאָט אָן זיין בעשטענדיגע פערוואַנדשאפט מיט'ן מענשען, א פערוואַנדשאפט וואָס וויזט אָן אז דער מענש איז זיין איינציגער געשטאַלט אדער אפּשפּיגלונג. דיזער אמת איז נאָטאָ א שטאַרקער טורעם צו די דאָזיגע וועלכע קענען אימה בעריידען, אָן וועלכע ליבען מיטל אין בעשטענדיג נעמען צו וואוינען דאָרטען, דיזער שטאַרקער טורעם פון רעטונג, איבערוויגונג, אָן זיכערקייט, אין וועלכן יעדער איינער מעג איינזופּען מיט ענטוזיאזם, איז דער נייסטיגער פערשאַנד פון גאָט, פון דעם מענשען, אָן פון דעם אונזערזעלם, וויי ער וועדט ענטפֿלעקט אין קריסט־שען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפֿט).

דער וואָס וואוינט אין דעם קראיסט־בעוואוסט־זיין, דאָס היימט אין דעם פערשטאַנד פון דעם איין נעמיטר, קען נים וועהרען איינגעשראָקען אדער אפּגעאַרט פון די פּינטע בעריהמערי פון דער מאַטעריעלער אדער פערזעלביגער מאַכט. מיר האבען נעריזען די דאָזיגע וועריטי פון דעם אפּאסטעל פּויל צו די מענער פון אתינאם (אפּאסטלען מעשים יז:28), „וואָרין אין איהם לעבען מיר, אין בעוועגען זיך, אין האבען אונזער עקזיס־טענץ." נאָר מענליך, אז מיר האבען נים אנגענומ־מען דיזען אמת פאר עפּעס בעסערס וויי א פרומען אין רעליגיעזען נעפיהל; פאקטיש אבער, אז דאָס איז טאַקע די וואהרהייט, א זיכערעם מיטעל פאר אונז צו פערלירען נעפיהל פון דער אונ־ווירקאָם נעגנע אונז אייסצולייזען פון דער אונ־

"A strong tower"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE NAME of the Lord is a strong tower" (Proverbs 18:10). What a beautiful metaphor to render explicit and practical the heaven-born strength and protection with which God blesses those who live in Him and for Him. God is indeed a strong tower against the enemy. "The righteous runneth into it, and is safe." God is a sure and safe refuge wherein to dwell—a watchtower of strength and protection against the approach or presence of the enemy that comes but to rob and destroy.

When human inventiveness has reached its limits, wherewithal shall we combat the evil ingenuity of an unscrupulous enemy? Is the good man helpless to compass the overthrow of evil's aggressive and insidious cunning to establish a place for itself in the lives, thoughts, and loyalties of men? No, "man's extremity is God's opportunity." Just where human intelligence, goodness, and power seem insufficient, just there, waiting to be recognized and appropriated, is the remedy and revelation of the one Mind or intelligence, Divine Love has revealed to this age the truth about God and His constant relation to man as His own image or reflection. This truth is indeed a strong tower to those who can recognize it and love deeply and constantly enough to dwell therein. This strong tower of salvation and strength into which all may enter in humility is the spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe, as revealed in Christian Science.

* * *

He who dwells in the Christ-consciousness, or understanding of the one Mind, cannot be intimidated or deceived by the vain boastings of material or personal power. We have read those inspiring words of Paul to the Athenians (Acts 17:28), "For in him we live, and move, and have our being," but possibly we have not recognized this truth as anything but a devotional and religious sentiment; whereas it is the truth, a sure antidote to evil, practical, available, and effectual to deliver us from the cruel bondage of belief in the actuality of matter, with its arrogant boast of intelligence and power.

A young English officer and his company were being heavily shelled by the enemy and seemed cut off from all chance of relief or retreat. In his lone extremity, the words of a beautiful hymn kept repeating themselves in his consciousness (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 148):

"The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid;
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed?".

This hymn, learned at a Christian Science Sunday School in his boyhood, came with new light and meaning to him and comforted him, declaring Love's all-encircling presence and protection, bringing peace, assurance, steadfast trust, and rescue. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 234), "Whatever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—be it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty."

* * *

The true or spiritual idea of God is indeed a strong tower of refuge from evil and the vindictiveness of its votaries. God's power and presence are clearly and abundantly evident to the righteous, those who forsake personal pride and material sense for the spiritual understanding of God and of man as God created him, spiritual and immortal. Christ Jesus told Nicodemus the Pharisee that unless he was reborn of Soirit he could not see the kingdom of God. Those who would avail themselves of God as their strong tower of comfort, protection, and healing must indeed give up their limited, material sense of self and learn to recognize that all being is spiritual, therefore like God, wholly good. What is conceived and brought forth by the carnal mind is indeed sin, but it is never man, or anything associated with him.

From all eternity man is the expression of his heavenly Father's goodness and love, made manifest in purity, wholeness, and immortality. Mrs. Eddy makes this abundantly clear when she writes (*ibid.*, p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." Man, then, is forever safe, complete, and satisfied in God, divine Principle, his strong tower.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Francis Bacon's Prophetic Utopia

IN HIS OLD AGE, after the *Essays* and *The Advancement of Learning* and the *Novum Organum* and all the rest, Bacon began one last book, which he called *The New Atlantis*. He left it unfinished, and it was published in 1626 after his death. It starts out like a story of adventure, and you don't know at first that you aren't reading Jules Verne or *Gulliver's Travels*. "We sailed from Peru, where we had continued by the space of one whole year, for China and Japan, by the South Sea." Driven off their course in the South Pacific the mariners come to a previously undiscovered island and enter into a good haven, the port of a fair city, "not great indeed, but well built, and that gave a pleasant view from the sea."

The island is called Bensalem, obviously reminiscent of the Biblical Salem for which so many towns have been named. The people, though utterly unknown to Europeans, are Christians and have reached an incredibly high state of civilization. Astonishingly enough, they seem to be completely informed about conditions in Europe, its political institutions, culture, science, inventions, and so forth, and they have adopted everything European that is good and discarded everything that is bad. In fact, the island is obviously governed by superlatively wise and unselfish men.

By this time it is clear that the story is not only that of an imaginary voyage but an account of an ideal republic. The most remarkable thing in Bensalem is a foundation, or order, or society called Solomon's House. "The noblest foundation, as we think, that ever was upon the earth, and the lantern of this kingdom." . . .

Supplied by the state with apparently unlimited funds, Solomon's House had laboratories and equipment for every possible kind of scientific research, with corresponding facilities for recording and correlating discoveries. . . . The experts increased the size of fruit and vegetables, produced them out of season, and invented new kinds, combining various desirable qualities. (All this in 1626!) . . . There were new methods of producing light and methods of transmitting light and sound over great distances. The meteorologists had not only studied weather but had made some progress in producing the kinds of weather desired. There were new kinds of "papers, linen, silks, tissues," with excellent dyes. There were boats that went under water, and also "some degrees of flying in the air." . . .

To put the thing in a nutshell, the scientists of Bensalem had examined the discomforts and disabilities of mankind and proceeded to remove them by scientific means, and they had also examined the natural wholesome desires of men and proceeded to gratify them. As I say, the book was still unfinished when Bacon died, six years after the founding of Plymouth, less than twenty after the founding of Jamestown. It is a very American book. . . .

In Western Europe in general and among the English-speaking peoples everywhere the idea remains substantially what it was in Bacon's fantasy—the advancement of science for the well-being of mankind, or, conversely, the progressive increase in human comfort and achievement as a result of the progress of science and invention. In the last twenty-five years we have watched the process by which Russia has deliberately and with tremendous concentration of effort added herself to the list of Baconian countries. And I keep coming across statements by distinguished Chinese writers to the effect that this will be one of the chief objectives of China when this war is over and the affairs of peace once more have first place.

It is interesting that Bacon's ideal was first expounded in the same years when England was making herself a New World on this side of the Atlantic. . . . I submit that a belief in the constant improvability of human living is as essential a part of American faith as any other doctrine that you could name.—From "The Faith and the Fire Within Us," by ELIZABETH JACKSON. (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. 1944.)

Snowstorm

Each roof of the town wears a shawl of white,
Fringed with crystal and opal light.
On stooping shoulders, glamour enthralls—
Instead of workaday overalls.

F. C.

The Doors Stood Open for All

OUR INITIATION into American ways began with the first steps on the new soil. My father found occasion to instruct or correct us even on the way from the pier to Wall Street, which journey we made crowded together in a rickety cab. He told us not to lean out of the windows, not to point, and explained the word "greenhorn." We did not want to be "greenhorns," and gave the strictest attention to my father's instructions. . . .

In the evening of the first day my father conducted us to the public baths. As we moved along in a little procession, I was delighted with the illumination of the streets. So many lamps, and they burned until morning, my father said, and so people did not need to carry lanterns. In America, then, everything was free, as we had heard in Russia. . . .

Education was free. That subject my father had written about repeatedly, as comprising his chief hope for us children, the essence of American opportunity, the treasure that no thief could touch, not even misfortune or poverty. It was the one thing that he was able to promise us when he sent for us; surer, safer, than bread or shelter. On our second day I was thrilled with the realization of what this freedom of education meant. A little girl from across the alley came and offered to conduct us to school. My father was out, but we five between us had a few words of English by this time. We knew the word "school." We understood. This child who had never seen us till yesterday, who could not pronounce our names, who was not much better dressed than we, was able to offer us the freedom of the schools of Boston! No application made, no questions asked, no examinations, rulings, exclusions; no machinations, no fees. The doors stood open for every one of us. The smallest child could show us the way.—From "The Promised Land," by MARY ANTIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1912.)

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

A Monday Page

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

The Animals' Neighborly Turn

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a nice old farmer. He lived all alone in a small farm at the bottom of a wooded hill, and he was very kind to his neighbors in the woods. He set no traps, and allowed no gunners on his land, and when the weather was bad and food was scarce he left hay for the deer at the edge of the fields and didn't pick up all the apples under the trees. If he found a porcupine busy eating one, he didn't shout and brandish his arms, but walked along paying no attention at all.

Because he was so nice to them, the animals were all grateful, and they were careful never to hurt his crops or take more than he meant them to. They got on very well together, the farmer and his neighbors of the woods.

One day in the late fall the old farmer got a letter from his lawyer, who wanted him to come in town on business. Of course he had to go, though he didn't want to at all. It looked as though it might snow soon and his train wouldn't get him back until after dark. The farmhouse would be dark and cold after being empty all day, and he didn't like to think how cheerless it would seem. But he went, since he knew he ought to, putting on a warm overcoat and his rubbers and taking along his umbrella in case it rained, and a lantern to leave at the station for his walk that evening back to the farm in the dark.

Surprise for the Farmer

Everything went well in town, but the day seemed long and the evening was cold and snowy when the old farmer got off the train at the country station. He found his lantern and lighted it and trudged home along the snowy road.

"My, but the house is going to seem dark and cold," he thought. He had left wood in the kitchen stove but that would have burned out long ago. Going into the house after his long walk would be like stepping into an icebox.

But as he turned in the lane of his farm he could scarcely believe his eyes. The lamps were all lighted. Squares of warm brightness made cheerful patches of yellow light on the new fallen snow. He could see smoke curling from the kitchen chimney.

Full of wonder, the old farmer hurried along to one of the kitchen windows.

In the room all the lamps were going. There by the stove stood a bear carefully putting an armful of wood into the firebox, while a kettle steamed merrily. By the sink, a raccoon was drying the last of the breakfast dishes which the farmer had stacked that morning until his return, and as he watched a woodchuck came in with his pajamas to warm by the oven door.

"Bless their hearts," the farmer murmured, deeply touched.

Now I suppose you think he hurried in to thank the animals for their kindness, but you're wrong. He had not lived next to the woods all these years without having learned something. He knew for instance that his neighbors were kind but shy. Talking with humans, even humans they liked, embarrassed them.

When the Door Banged

So the good old farmer went to the front door and made a great deal of noise while he knocked the snow off his rubbers and took a great deal of time about finding his key and getting it into the lock.

Just as he entered the front hall he heard a kind of scuffling and giggling, and the back door slammed, leaving the house empty, but oh, so friendly and warm! The farmer went to his cupboard for some of yesterday's baked beans which he meant to fry for his supper. He got everything ready, and set his place at the kitchen table, and put out half an apple pie and some cheese. Then thinking that he had given the animals time enough, he opened the back door. There in the first snow of the winter were three sets of tracks, a big set and two smaller ones headed for the wooded hill at the back of the farm.

He held up his lantern, which he hadn't put out, and he could see the tracks making a little path across the field.

"Bless their kind hearts," the old farmer said again. "And now I suppose they'll go to sleep for the winter. Good dreams, friends."

(The End)

A woodchuck stood on a stool by the oven door—A drawing by Maurice Day

Christmas Tree Woods

By Esther Thorsell

John and Sue were on the train with Uncle Olof. He was taking them to the Northland to spend Christmas with Grandmother, Aunt Greta and himself.

Swift and straight went the great train, singing its smooth, soft song, Chug-a-chug-chug, chug-a-chug - chug - chug! When night came it sang them to sleep. And then, the train was standing still—they were getting off. Grandmother and Aunt Greta were there at the steps smiling and rosy, and snow was falling all around.

The next morning was the day before Christmas. Shortly after breakfast John got his high leggings out of the traveling bag. He and Uncle Olof were going out into the woods to bring home a Christmas tree.

"I want to go," said Sue, but no one answered. "Please, Grandmother, may I go and help find a Christmas tree?"

But Grandmother had disappeared into another room and shut the door after her. Aunt Greta and Uncle Olof were looking down at Sue's short little dress.

"You'd freeze, lambie," said great, strong Uncle Olof. "A snow drift would swallow you right up."

"You didn't bring any leggings," said John, as he finished fastening his.

John was ready. So was Uncle Olof, with his snow shovel and ax. "I'll carry something," said John, and Uncle handed him the shovel. They were at the door. Sue looked after them, blinking hard. Her lips would have trembled had she not held them so firmly. And then Grandmother came. She was carrying something — something red and woolly.

Three in the Snow

"Here, darling," said Grandmother. "I found Aunt Greta's snow suit. She was just your size when she used it. I wasn't sure whether we had given it away or not. But here it is."

Sue was soon tucked into the suit, cap and mittens, and she marched off joyously with John and Uncle.

A few flurries of snow were still in the air. The earth seemed a real fairyland. The pure shining snow, whitest of all white things, lay soft and smooth and silent. Splendid trees rose, dark-green, toward the blue sky; some rearing their slender tops high, high into the sky, others spreading their branches, like friendly arms reaching out. These were the pines, Uncle Olof said.

They plowed on through the snow. And when the drifts were deep, Uncle Olof lifted Sue up, carrying her under one arm, as she sometimes carried her doll.

Now they came to the real Christmas trees, the straight, slender firs with tops like tapering fingers pointing skyward. There were many small ones just right for Christmas trees.

"See the one by that smooth little hill," said John, pointing ahead. "I believe that would be perfect. It's straight, and it's even on all sides. It's just big enough, and not too big, isn't it, Uncle Olof?"

Yes, Uncle thought it would be an excellent choice. So John went on ahead. He started across the smooth little hill. Oh! What in the world! The hill caved in. John went down.

"I'm stuck!—it's—it's a pile of brush, covered with snow. There's something under here, moving around."

John scrambled around, trying to get out. Something leaped up from under the hillock, then went down again.

"I believe it's a wolf, or a fox. Come and get it!" shouted John. And still Uncle wasn't disturbed. He was very busy wiping the snow off his ax.

John Helps Himself

Sue said, "Please, Uncle Olof, go and help John." And Uncle said softly, "He's all right, honeybug, he'll manage."

So John had to manage. He got his hand down through the snow and brush. He got hold of one leg. He could feel—what was it? —an ear, a soft, furry ear.

"Say, I—I believe it—yes, it is—it's a cotton tail," John shouted.

He pushed aside the brush with one hand, and reached down and got hold of all four legs. "Come on up, Brother Cotton Tail, let's see you." Carefully John brought up both hands holding—yes, holding Bunny Cotton Tail.

Bunny Cotton Tail kept perfectly still, now that his capture was accomplished. Then John let go of Bunny's legs. And Bunny fairly flew over the snow. He took such long leaps, he bent double with every leap, and once he turned a somersault.

John scrambled out of Bunny's broken down house and went on to the fir tree. He found his shovel and shoveled away the snow, so they could see the trunk.

"How's that for a Christmas tree?" he asked.

"Just right," said Sue.

"Very good," said Uncle.

So John and Uncle took turns cutting down the tree. Uncle slung it up on his strong, broad right shoulder, and they started home.

"Do you think Bunny Cotton Tail will dare to come back to his house, Uncle Olof?" asked Sue.

"He probably will," said Uncle, "his little scare won't bother him. Scares are a big part of his eventful life."

"I wonder what he'll think of the stump standing there in place of the fir tree," said John.

"He could sit on it," said Sue. "He could sit on it and see if anyone is coming to his house."

"Use it as a look-out," said John.

"An excellent idea," said Uncle Olof. "But Bunny is so extremely cautious, he would never take a chance with anything so new as that stump."

"I don't suppose he'd take a chance for months and months," said John.

"Probably not. And by that time, more than likely, he will have found another house."

Now they reached Grandmother's house, and Uncle Olof laid the Christmas tree down on the long, wide front porch.

The Forest Is Ready for Christmas

Mother Nature was very busy these days. It would soon be Christmas and that was always a busy season for her. This year was no exception. Sometimes Mother Nature decorated for Christmas very early, but this time it was only a week before when she began making her plans.

"I guess I will begin by trimming the forest trees," she said to herself. So she hurried north as fast as she could and called on the Snow Queen to help her.

"I need lots and lots of snow," said Mother Nature.

"Certainly, Mother Nature," smiled the Snow Queen who always tried to be helpful. "You may have all you want. Do you want it today?"

Large Snow Clouds

"Yes, that would be fine," said Mother Nature. So the Snow Queen filled several large clouds with snow till they were so heavy they could scarcely move. "There you are," said the Snow Queen, "and there's more if you need it."

"Oh!" exclaimed Mother Nature. "I think this will be all I'll want, and thank you for letting me have it right away."

Mother Nature floated the snow clouds through the air until they were over the forest. Then she began letting the snow out of the clouds slowly, then faster and faster. Soon the snow flakes covered the forest floor, they settled on the fragrant boughs of the evergreens; on the leafless branches of the birch and oak; and on all the trees in the forest. Mother Nature smiled as she watched the dainty little flakes drifting through the air. It was a pretty sight.

Covering the trees and the ground was just part of the decorations Mother Nature had planned. When it had stopped snowing she said to herself, "Now I must call on Jack Frost and ask him for his help." So off she started for the cold north where Jack Frost lived.

An Artist at Work

She found him seated at his drawing board, working on some very lovely designs.

"Perhaps you may be much too busy to help me," said Mother Nature.

"Not at all," replied Jack Frost. "I'm never too busy to assist you, Mother Nature. What is it you want me to do?"

"I've been doing some Christmas decorating in the forest, and I wondered if you would help me."

Jack Frost nodded obligingly.

Back in the forest again Mother Nature showed Jack Frost what she had done.

Fairyland in the Forest

"It looks very nice," said Jack. "But I think when I finish it will look even better. You just sit on that log and keep your eyes closed until I tell you to look."

For a long time Mother Nature sat patiently waiting. At last when it seemed to her she could wait no longer, she heard Jack call:

"Open your eyes," he said, "and tell me if you are satisfied with what I have done."

Mother Nature opened her eyes quickly. What a beautiful Christmas scene! "Why, Jack Frost, you have made the forest look like fairyland," she said as she walked about under the snow covered trees.

And indeed it was lovely. Each little brook was covered with a coating of crystal clear ice. From the branches of the trees hung long tapering icicles, and upon the low bushes he had strung beautiful ice beads.

"But there's still something missing," said Jack Frost, "and I can't think what it is."

Silvery Light

"Why, of course," said Mother Nature. "I know what it is, my Christmas forest needs lights." So she pushed aside the gray snow clouds and let the hundreds of tiny twinkling stars and the pale yellow moonshine down. How beautiful the Christmas forest looked then. The tiny ice-covered brooks looked like silver ribbons through the trees. The snow-covered trees sparkled and glittered as though they were covered with diamonds. Mother Nature was pleased with her Christmas trimmings.

Mother Nature was not the only one to enjoy the beautiful Christmas scene. Everyone who walked along the road by the woods stopped to admire the wonderful sight. That made Mother Nature very happy. She liked to give beauty to the world for people to enjoy, and it was fun sharing her Christmas woods with boys and girls and grown-ups.

Ruth Cox

Jack Horner's Party

We have already mailed the two books which were selected for the boys whose stories plucked plums from Jack Horner's Pie in November. We hope that David Mears, 6, of Windsor, Eng., and E. Stevens Marcus, 9, Grosse Pointe, Michigan, will receive their books in time for the Christmas holidays.

A Visit to the Zoo

The parrots made such a noise when they said hello to me. I had a ride on a dear little pony. There were also two giraffes, and the name of one of them was Betty. The marmots were so funny when they held their pieces of apple and ate them as squirrels do. The antelopes were in paddocks; some were just like Bambi. There were three bears, and my little brother John said, "Where is Goldilocks?" The lion roared at the tiger.

David Mears, 6,
Windsor, Eng.

The next paper was written by a nine-year-old boy who will be spending his first Christmas in the United States. He was born in Mexico and has always lived there. He tells you of the quaint holiday festivities there.

Christmas in Mexico

In earlier years in Mexico City, there were no Christmas trees and no Christmas gifts. Now the Mexican children have trees and presents, as they have copied the Christmas celebration of the American boys and girls. They put a big Christmas tree in the biggest window in the front of the house.

They also celebrate in the old-fashioned Mexican way. They have parties which are called "posadas," in Spanish. There is one every day for nine days before Christmas. The last one is on Christmas Eve. These posadas stand for the journey of Joseph and Mary to the little town of Bethlehem. At each one the boys and girls take lighted candles and walk around the yard in a procession, singing songs about Joseph and Mary and the baby Jesus. It is very pretty to see. At the posada there are always two or three "piñatas." A piñata is a big clay pot decorated with many fancy papers. They are made to look like boats, elephants, roses, carrots, airplanes, lambs, funny men and so on. A hole is always left at the top, and then it is filled with peanuts, candy, fruit, and small toys. The people go to the large markets to buy the piñatas and the favors to fill them. It is a colorful sight, and very exciting to see the piñatas hanging in rows along the market streets.

At the posada the boys and girls line up to take turns at hitting the piñata. The one whose turn it is, is given a big stick, and he has to be blindfolded. He is allowed three hits to try and break it. When some child breaks it, the others all dive in to get the goodies which come tumbling down to the ground. The Christmas tree is put up in time for the first party and kept up until El Dia de los Reyes, the Day of the Three Kings, on Jan. 6.

They also celebrate Christmas with fireworks. They shoot Roman Candles, and Busque-pies, which are similar to fire-crackers that scoot all around shooting fire out of one end. Many sky rockets are shot off into the air, also.

Do you think it is funny to shoot fire-crackers to celebrate Christmas?

R. Steven Marcus, 9.
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

A Party Every Month

We have a Jack Horner's Party on the page For Children every month, and we hope you will want to come in and join the fun. Mail your best stories to Jack Horner's Party, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Because pictures take up so much room, we are unable to consider them for the party now. Do not send stories that are copied from someone else's work. Be sure they are your very own. Children who send the best stories each month will be sent a lovely new book. Have Mother or Dad, or some other grownup sign your papers, and tell us your age and whether it is your own unaided, original work.

We make Special Mention of the following who sent in interesting stories: Anne Rodgers, 7, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mary Finn, 7, Claremont, Calif.; Alexander Horniman, 8, Hingham, Mass.; Nancy Joy Schulz, 8, Prairie, Australia; Pauline Thonger, 8, Windsor, Eng.; Sylvia Sparks, 9, Guildford, N. S. W., Australia; Renata Egone, 9, Brookline, Mass.; and Ellen Berman, 11, Newton, Mass.

The Jolly Jumper

Here Come the Animals—9

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

Along came Mr. Kangaroo, a very jolly jumper, all the way from his home in Australia and New Guinea, just in time for the Christmas toy parade. He usually runs by a series of leaps, his short forelegs close to his chest, his long tail serving as a balance. There are a number of species of kangaroos, some of which are no larger than a rabbit, while others are about six feet tall.

Transfer the pattern of the head, body and tail of the kangaroo to one-half inch wood, which should be smooth and fairly free from knots. Cut carefully along the heavy lines.

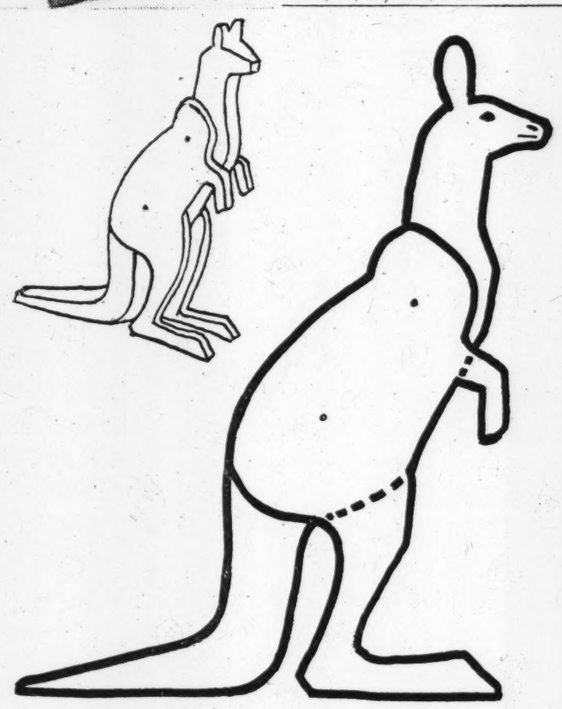
Next, cut the sides and legs of the kangaroo from one-quarter inch wood; if you desire to cut out both sides at once, nail two of the one-quarter inch pieces together.

In assembling the toy, place the one-half inch section in the center, and glue. For extra firmness nail with small brads. Be sure to cut a wedge for the ears, and then thoroughly sandpaper the whole toy.

If you use oil paints, apply shellac first. If you prefer water colors, apply the shellac coat last. Kangaroos vary somewhat in color, so you have a choice of dark gray, silvery gray, or reddish tan. When the paint is dry, use black paint for the eyes, nose, and mouth.

Many of you will be able to make this toy before Christmas to include with your animal parade. And during the holidays, you will probably find time to make several more toys from the patterns you have been saving.

(Our next page will appear on January 8, 1945, as the page For Children will not be published on December 25 and January 1. Be sure to watch for the pattern of the water buffalo, our tenth toy animal, which will be printed on this page three weeks from today.)



Cut carefully along the heavy lines of the pattern

Mother

Mother's lap is
Wide and warm,
Mother's lap is
Soft and deep.

That is where
I like to climb.
That is where
I fall asleep.

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and
SERVICE WOMEN
(including those recently discharged)

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San Francisco, Calif., 1151 Market Street
Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 East Pikes Peak Avenue
Miami, Fla., 1777 Biscayne Boulevard
Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
Columbus, Ga., 9½ East 11th Street
Hawaii, 2337 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu
Camp Atterbury, Ind., Christian Science Building
Fort Meade, Md., Annapolis Road, Odenton
Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Christian Science Cottage, Stelton
New York City, 537 Fifth Avenue
Mineral Wells, Texas, Baker Hotel
San Antonio, Texas, 415 Fifth Street
Fort Lewis, Wash.
Victoria, B. C., 916 Government Street

Bond Total May Top Quota By More Than Five Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—It was becoming increasingly evident here today that when total bond sales in the Sixth War Loan drive, which ended yesterday, were computed, the figure would exceed $19,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 more than the over-all national quota set when the drive began on Nov. 20.

Early today, the ntaional figure had topped $17,586,000,000 while New York State figures were exceeding $5,624,100,000, or nearly one third of the national sum. New York City, according to an early report, reached 135.4 per cent of its quota, or $4,965,675,231. E bonds represented $120,460,035, or 66.4 per cent of the quota for that series.

Despite the lag in E bond sales, Frederick W. Gehle, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee, said that New York State for the first time in any bond drive would exceed its E bond quota when sales were completely recorded after Dec. 31.

New Jersey reached 125.6 per cent of its over-all quota, its total sales amounting to $876,700,000, with sales to individuals standing at $169,500,000, or 93.4 per cent of the goal. Of that sum $57,300,000 was in E bonds, which amounted to 61 per cent of the quota.

In New York City, according to early figures, cumulative individual sales exceeded $647,945,017 or 108.4 per cent of the quota. Total sales to individuals in the State were estimated in excess of $802,400,000, or 100.3 of the quota.

Particular emphasis had been placed on the sale of E bonds here because of their special anti-inflationary value, with special "auctions" held in many of the busiest sections of the City in an effort to drain off some of the excess money here which boosted one department store's sales last Thursday to the $1,000,000 mark in merchandise. Nylon stockings, theater tickets and other items were sold for E bonds throughout the city.

TVA Expects to Reduce Power Rates By July 1, 1945, If Conditions Warrant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Here's another significant comment on the economic influence of the Tennessee Valley Authority: A 15 per cent reduction in electric power rates for commercial and industrial consumers of the Nashville Electric Service, effective July 1, 1945, if business conditions remain favorable and the war in Europe ends, has been announced by the power board here.

The board proposes to effect this reduction in rates by removal of the 15 per cent surcharge on both classes of consumers, which they estimate, would amount to $375,000 annual savings to power consumers.

Coupled with the rate reduction was an announcement of a proposed $2,500,000 postwar improvement program for the Nashville Electric Service, a part of the TVA electric power chain in Tennessee.

The improvement and expansion program will be paid for in cash from surplus reserves that have been accumulated since the city started using TVA power.

The board estimates that the $2,500,000 program will increase the load-carrying capacity of the local power system in most sections from 10 per cent upward.

The outline of intended construction, modernization, and replacements, was set up in an 11-point program, including the purchasing of a lot and construction of a new central service building estimated to cost $600,000 and $300,000 worth of new rural power lines to serve an estimated 1,000 additional customers in the rural sections of the Nashville area.

Nashville Electric Service officials stated that the $2,500,000 program would have to be substantially enlarged if reduction of rates should bring sharply increased consumption of power and hence heavier burdens upon the distribution system.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Australia

New South Wales

Manly (auspices Fourth Church, Sydney): Embassy Theater, East Esplanade, 3:15 p. m., January 21.

United States

Alabama

Bessemer: Bessemer High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., December 24.

California

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., December 28

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., December 29.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Lake Charles Little Theater 312 Bilbo, 8 p. m., December 28.

New Orleans (auspices First and Second Churches): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., December 26.

Opelousas: Court House, Court Room, 8 p. m., December 29.

New Jersey

Vineland: Reeber School Auditorium, Plum Street near Sixth Street, 8 p. m. December 29.

Oregon

Tillamook: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 28.

Texas

Amarillo: Amarillo Senior High School, 8 p. m., December 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Dec. 24, Jan. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 21.

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Sports News

Christmas Vacations Ahead For Bruin and Olympic Sixes

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas vacations are just around the corner for Boston's two hockey teams, the Bruins and the Olympics. After meeting the Detroit Red Wings at the Garden tomorrow night, the Bruins do not play again until they face Chicago Black Hawks here the night of Dec. 28.

As for the Pics, they have one game scheduled in Philadelphia this Wednesday, and then they hang up their skates until the following Wednesday, when they go to Baltimore. The Oympics do not play at home again until New Year's week end when they tangle with the Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series at the Boston Arena Dec. 30 and 31.

Bruins Lose

The Bruins did not make out too well over the past week end, dropping an 8-5 decision to the league-leading Montreal Canadiens in Montreal Saturday. More than that, the Bruins' ace playmaker, Bill Cowley was dumped out of the lead in the individual scoring race by Canadiens' Toe Blake, who has been threatening Cowley all season and led him once before. According to unofficial statistics, compiled from newspaper summaries which sometimes are inaccurate, Blake has 33 points to Cowley's 32.

These two spread-eagled the field, for their closest rival is Elmer Lach of Canadiens with 26 points. Lach is pressed by his teammate Maurice Richard with 25. Cowley and Lach are tied for the lead in assists with 21, while Richard is the top goal-scorer with 19.

Detroit Sputtered

The Bruins' game was one of four in the National Hockey League. After beating the Bostonians, the Canadiens went to New York to toy with the lowly Rangers, 4-1. Detroit, which had been surging to the top in the league standing, sputtered to a 4-4 tie in Toronto Saturday night, and then fell apart to lose to the Chicago Black Hawks in Chicago 2-1 last night. By their victory the Hawks climbed into a tie with Rangers for fifth place in the standing. Canadiens moved out in front of Toronto by six points, with Detroit holding down third place, one point behind Toronto and four ahead of Bruins.

The Olympics continue to dominate the Eastern League. After losing unexpectedly to Rovers in New York last Thursday, the Pics came home to show what they could have done if they had played as they should by beating the New Yorkers 15-1 Saturday evening. Yesterday afternoon they trailed Washington Lions for two periods before exploding for four goals in the final stanza to defeat their visitors 8-6.

Big Lead

The Boston amateurs now lead the Eastern circuit by 10 points over Baltimore, which, in turn, holds a one-game advantage over Philadelphia. The Pics also lead in the race for the Walker Cup, covering the second third of the schedule. Their game in Phillie this Wednesday will close the books on the series for the Hershey Cup, already won by Coach Hago Harrington's youngsters.

Most of the Olympics continue to enjoy themselves in the scoring column. Tommy Brennan in 20 games, has turned up with an even 60 points and can't help but set a new club and league record if he keeps up his three-points-a-game average. Russ Kopak stands second in the league scoring with 46 points in 17 games. Kopak missed three contests because of a shoulder injury.

At tomorrow night's Bruins' game the First Combat Infantry band of 56 pieces, overseas veterans from every sector of the war who have been touring the State on behalf of the Sixth War Loan, will furnish the music. The band will be introduced by Flight Lieut. Arthur S. Ross, son of the Bruins' manager.

Byron Nelson Nation's Top Athlete, 1944 Poll Reveals

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP) — Byron Nelson, who averaged less than 70 strokes for 78 rounds of big time tournament golf, is 1944's athlete-of-the-year.

Seventy-nine sports writers throughout the country, who scattered their affections on 40 different athletes, thought enough of Nelson's efforts, however, to name him as the successor to Gunder Haegg, Sweden's miler, who was last year's winner.

Nelson's smooth-as-silk performance on the fairways brought him more than $45,000 in War Bond prizes as well as 16 first place votes in the present tabulations. Each such ballot was worth three points, two points for each second-place vote and one for a third-place mention.

Marion Second

The Toledo shot-maker, who recently resigned his post to join an umbrella firm, finished with 75 points, only five ahead of Martin (Slats) Marion, shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals, recently named the most valuable player in the National Baseball League.

Les Horvath, Ohio State's All-America quarterback and the Heisman Trophy winner, was third with 59 points and is the leading amateur. The play-for-fun athletes have topped the poll seven times in the past decade with only Joe Louis in 1935 and Joe Di Maggio in 1941 crashing through from the salaried ranks.

Nelson is the second golfer to have reached the pinnacle in the 14-year history of the poll, having been preceded by Gene Sarazen in 1932.

Beat Ferrier

The 32-year-old shot-maker opened the year by taking the San Francisco open last January with a 72-hole card of 275. He then sailed through a spring and summer of almost monotonous winnings, one of his defeats coming in the National P. G. A. championships. Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind., won that crown with a 1-up victory in 36 holes over the Toledo toreador.

He still was in form early this month when he returned to San Francisco to retain his title in the open there with a one-stroke verdict over Sergeant Jim Ferrier of Camp Roberts, Calif.

Leaders in the Associated Press poll to determine the country's outstanding male athlete during 1944 (first-place votes in parenthesis and points awarded on basis of three for each first-place listing, two for second and one for third):

Byron Nelson, golf (16)	75
Martin Marion, baseball (14)	70
Les Horvath, football (6)	59
Hal Newhouser, baseball (8)	44
Claude Young, track (4)	31
Felix Blanchard, football (2)	28
Arne Andersson, track (7)	26
Don Hutson, football (3)	18
Glenn Davis, football (3)	15
William Dudley, football (1)	9
Pete Gray, baseball (1) 8; Gunder Haegg, track (2) 7; Gilbert Dodds, track (1) 6; Richard Wakefield, baseball (1) 6; Dizzy Trout, baseball (1) 4; George Stirnweiss, baseball (1) 3; Stan Musial, baseball (1) 3; Bobby Permane, jockey (1) 3; Joe Louis, boxing (1) 3; James Walthall, football (1) 3; Bob Kelly, football (1) 3; Jack Dempsey, boxing (1) 3; Bill Nicholson, baseball (1) 3.	

College Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Temple 46, Oklahoma A & M 44.
Arkansas 59, City College New York 47.
Utah 44, Canisius 31.
Yale 57, Brown 49.
Dartmouth 50, Pennsylvania 35.
Colgate 78, Union 45.
Niagara U. 55, St. Bonaventure 47.
Army Non-Coms 59, Bowdoin 24.
Marshall 44, Scranton 42.
Westminster 48, Carnegie Tech 36.
Baldwin-Wallace 52, Gannon 39.
Valley Forge General Hospital 70, Franklin & Marshall 32.
Loyola (Md.) 39, Johns Hopkins 31.
Cornell Midshipmen 48, Ithaca 38.
Albright 40, Franklin & Marshall 31.
Swarthmore 40, Villanova 39.
Lafayette 67, Lehigh 36.
Worcester Tech 51, Connecticut 49.
Mitchel Field 41, Wesleyan 36.
Bainbridge Navy 50, Norfolk (Va.) Naval Station 45.
St. Lawrence 45, Hobart 26.
Geneva 76, St. Josephs 59.
Muhlenberg 56, St. Francis (New York) 37.
Middlebury 50, Clarkson Tech 40.
Cornell 50, Columbia 35.

South

Naval Air Center (Gainesville, Ga.) 30, Georgia Navy Preflight 26.
Seymour Johnson Field 69, Norfolk Army Air Base 45.
Army Flying Safety Command 37, Lenoir Rhyne 34.
West Virginia 39, Penn State 34.
Duke 56, Virginia 44.
Kentucky 61, Indiana 43.
Norfolk Naval Training Station 82, Richmond 30.
South Carolina 38, North Carolina 27.

Midwest

Illinois 43, Depaul 40.
Iowa Seahawks 52, Oklahoma 40.
Great Lakes 46, Minnesota 42.
Drake 52, Iowa State 45.
Northwestern 58, Marquette 44.
Chicago 39, George Williams C. 40.
Notre Dame 57, Wisconsin 46.
Iowa 61, Nebraska 45.
Bowling Green 57, Ohio U. 45.
Akron 64, Ohio Wesley 37.
Oberlin 51, Case 47.
Miami (O.) 60, Fort Thomas (Ky.) 22.
Camp Ellis 59, Alton (Ill.) Pros. 38.
Western State T. 58, Monmouth 51.
Illinois Tech 56, Camp McCoy (Wis.) 39.
North Dakota State 48, Moorhead T. 37.
Wartburg 56, Buena Vista 22.
Western Ontario 36, Fort Wayne 34.
Michigan 50, Western Michigan 35.
Cincinnati 66, Wilmington 21.
Harlem Globe Trotters 44, Chanute Field 39.
Caterpillar Diesels 78, Eastern Illinois State T. 47.
Valparaiso 61, Loras (Dubuque, Ia.) 41.
Gustavus Adolphus 52, South Dakota State 30.
Dubuque 33, Cornell (Ia.) 31.
Wayne 53, Albion 33.
Denver U. 42, Peru T. 37.
Concordia 44, Dana 30.
Phillips 66, 74, Dayton (Ohio) Army Air T. 39.
Concordia 43, Illinois Wesleyan 41.
Capital 57, Lockbourne Army Air Base 36.
Anderson 40, Huntington 38.
Wabash 85, Earlham 40.
Central (Ind.) Normal 88, Evansville 26.
Lincoln (Nebr.) Army Air Field 69, Fort Riley (Kan.) 44.
Wayne 42, Morningside (Ia.) 18.
Butler 37, Fort Benjamin Harrison 29.
Bunker Hill Nas 47, Anderson All-Stars 37.

Southwest

Waco (Texas) Army Air Field 60, Southern Methodist 45.
Amarillo (Texas) Field Sky Giants 53, Camp Luna 33.
Corpus Christi Naval Air Station 41, San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center 36.
Texas Tech 41, Texas Christian 36.
Rice 40, McCloskey Hospital 25.
Ward Island Navy School 47, Texas A. & M. 42.

Rocky Mountain

Montana 61, Montana Mines 59.
Brigham Young 45, Idaho Southern Branch 33.
Idaho 49, Gonzaga 43.
Arizona State T. (Tempe) 46, Arizona 41.
Carroll College 57, Montana 43.
Walker (Kan.) Army Air Base 45, Peterson Field 42.
Pueblo (Colo.) Bombers 52, Dodge City (Kan.) Air Base 41.
New Mexico 55, New Mexico A. & M. 27.
Pepperdine 53, Colorado College 35.

West

Washington 59, Fort Lewis 54.
Washington State 54, Whitman 35.
San Diego Naval Training Center 35, U. C. L. A. 32.

Sunday

Iowa Preflight 61, Olathe (Kan.) Naval Air Station 29.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Frankie Parker and Pauline Betz ranked No. 1 male and female tennis players of country by U. S. L. T. A.

NEW YORK—Randolph Field wound up perfect season by whipping Second Air Force, 13-6, in Treasury Bond Bowl football game at Polo Grounds before disappointing crowd of only 8,356.

RICHMOND, Calif. — Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., won Richmond open golf tourney with 72-hole total of 278.

Packers Win Championship At New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—After a lapse of five years the Green Bay Packers regained the championship of the National Professional Football League by trampling the New York Giants, 14 to 7, before 46,016 at the Polo Grounds Sunday.

A different team from the one that took a 24-0 pasting from the Giants on the same field a month ago, the Packers, heavily favored, struck for two second-period touchdowns, yielded a score in the last quarter and then thwarted the Giants' desperate attemps to tie in the closing minutes.

Minus the services of Bill Paschal, their star ground gainer who participated in only four plays because of an ankle injury, the Giants gained only 70 yards from rushing, most in the second half, to 162 for the Packers.

Fullback Ted Fritsch, who scored both Green Bay touchdowns, pounded out most of the 162 yards. In the second period after a 15-yard run by Joe Laws put the ball on the Giant 27, Fritsch went off tackle and bulled his way 26 yards to the Giant one. It took him four plays to get over the touchdown, but he finally did it on fourth down.

The Packers scored their second touchdown a few minutes after using Don Hutson as a decoy. A 24-yard aerial, Irv Comp to Hutson, had made it first down on the Giant 27. On the next play all the Giant backs covered Hutson, but Comp crossed them up and passed to Fritsch standing all alone on the 11, Fritsch caught the pigskin and could have walked over.

A 41-yard pass from Arnie Herber to Frank Liebel late in the third period set up the New York touchdown as Ward Cuff plunged over from the one to start the last quarter. Nothing clicked for the Giants after that.

Gross receipts were $146,205.15 with the players' pool aggregating $81,466.51. The victorious Packers, beaten only by the Giants and the Chicago Bears, deposed champions, during the 10-game league season, received $41,896.64, with $27,938.91 going to the Giants.

Virtually all the owners of the 10 league teams were present and were scheduled to attend a league meeting today.

Shore Fined $100 As Bisons Widen Lead Over Bears

By the Associated Press

Eddie Shore, manager of the Buffalo American League hockey team, hasn't lost the aggressiveness that made him one of the National League's stars in his playing days. Last night he refused to leave the ice during a discussion as his Bisons whipped Hershey, 4 to 2, and was fined $100 by League President Maurice Podoloff, who was a spectator.

The incident occurred in the first period of the game at Buffalo. Shore asked Referee Rabbit McVeigh to report to the Bison bench for a consultation. The referee came over twice, but ignored a third request. Shore jumped on the ice and when he refused to leave McVeigh penalized Buffalo for too many men on the ice.

The Bisons were ahead all the way, the victory increasing their eastern division lead over the Hershey Bears to five points.

Cleveland nosed out Providence, 6 to 5, on Lou Trudel's goal with less than two minutes in a penalty-studded fray at Providence. There was a total of 14 penalties in the first period that took 45 minutes to play. The win put the Barons within one point of the second place Pittsburgh Hornets in the western division.

Indianapolis stretched its western lead over Pittsburgh to six points by trouncing the tail-end St. Louis Flyers, 6 to 1, at Indianapolis. Four first-period goals put the Caps off to a commanding lead. It was Indianapolis' eighth straight win on home ice.

Tiny to Scout

TORONTO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, former star goaltender with Boston and Detroit of the National Hockey League, soon will be named chief scout for the Chicago Black Hawks, Globe and Mail Sports Editor Vern DeGeer said in a story today.

Thompson recently was released to the R. C. A. F. reserves after two years' service. He is a brother of Paul Thompson, Black Hawks coach.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	13	4	2	28	72	46
Toronto	10	6	2	22	66	57
Detroit	9	5	3	21	74	53
Boston	8	10	1	17	82	88
New York	2	10	4	8	51	77
Chicago	3	10	2	8	52	76

Results Dec. 16

Montreal 8, Boston 5.
Toronto 1, Detroit 1.

Results Dec. 17

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Montreal 4, New York 1.

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RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 889 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 4045.

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Ice Cream, Soda, Cold Drinks
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Meals That Satisfy Particular People
Attractive, Homelike Atmosphere
Miss MacKenzie's
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Luncheon 1—2 Dinner 6.30—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEEN—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister, Mary F. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister, Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I [7] had provided for in remainder and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the [8] City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz, the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund, may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying [9] it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same [10] shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities —such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should [11] be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943.

CITY OF BOSTON — GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943.

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of cash in bank, January 1, 1943	$54,860.70	$126,890.71	$181,751.41
Add: Receipts:			
Proceeds from securities sold or matured (par value)	$862,000.00	$2,400,000.00	$3,262,000.00
Gain on sale of securities; From principal account	78,459.92		78,459.92
From income account		1,586.47	1,586.47
Receipts from real estate, per income account		360,021.93	360,021.93
Interest received on securities		53,615.57	53,615.57
Total receipts	$940,459.92	$2,815,223.97	$3,755,683.89
	$995,320.62	$2,942,114.68	$3,937,435.30
Deduct: Disbursements:			
Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes, repairs, etc., per income account		$177,068.86	$177,068.86
Administrative expenses		5,846.62	5,846.62
Advertising financial statements of fund		2,937.00	2,937.00
Disbursements on account of Play Space at following location: King and Roxbury Street, Roxbury		50,361.15	50,361.15
Disbursements on account of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin		978.43	978.43
Disbursements for purchases of securities and accrued interest thereon	$916,000.00	$2,602,098.85	$3,518,098.85
Total disbursements	$916,000.00	$2,839,290.91	$3,755,290.91
Balance of Cash in Bank, December 31, 1943	$79,320.62	$102,823.77	$182,144.39

INCOME ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943

Balance of unexpended income, January 1, 1943		$1,526,890.71
Add:		
Receipts from real estate:		
Rents collected	$297,589.18	
Taxes collected from tenants	57,662.96	
Interest collected on alterations	2,250.00	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants	1,774.79	
Water bills collected from tenants	366.73	
Amount received from insurance company in settlement of claim for fire loss	236.07	
Miscellaneous income	142.20	
Total receipts from real estate	$360,021.93	
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of real estate:		
Taxes paid	$132,020.00	
Pay roll	19,700.66	
Repairs	6,055.54	
Insurance	5,841.80	
Fuel and steam	6,522.00	
Water	2,334.00	
Electric light and power	3,301.15	
Expenditures for repairs made on account of damage by fire	524.05	
Supplies	465.21	
Miscellaneous	259.21	
Gas	45.24	
	$177,068.86	
Net receipts from real estate		$182,953.07
Other receipts:		
Interest on securities (net)	$51,516.72	
Profit on sale of securities	1,586.47	53,103.19
		$236,056.26
Deduct:		
Other disbursements:		
Administrative expenses	$5,846.62	
Advertising financial statements of fund	2,937.00	8,783.62
Excess of receipts over disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1943		$227,272.64
Balance of unexpended income available for fund purposes		$1,754,163.35
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of Play Space at following location: King and Roxbury Streets, Roxbury	$50,361.15	
Disbursements on account of Bathouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin	978.43	51,339.58
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1943:		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$102,823.77	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	1,600,000.00	$1,702,823.77

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943

Balance of Principal Account, January 1, 1943		$5,990,071.33
Addition to Principal during the year ended December 31, 1943: Profit on sale of securities		78,459.92
Balance of Principal Account, December 31, 1943		$6,068,531.25
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$79,320.62	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	1,041,000.00	
Real estate, per attached statement	4,948,210.63	
		$6,068,531.25

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1943

	Book and Par Value
INCOME ACCOUNT	
Description	
United States Treasury, Certificates of Indebtedness, 7/8s, due September 1, 1944	$1,400,000.00
United States Treasury, 1 3/4s, due June 15, 1948	200,000.00
Total Securities, Income Account	$1,600,000.00
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT	
United States Treasury, 2 1/2s, due June 15, 1969/1964	$73,000.00
United States Treasury, 2 1/2s, due December 15, 1969/1964	743,000.00
United States Treasury, 2 1/2s, due September 15, 1972/1967	75,000.00
United States Savings Bonds, Series G, 2 1/2s, due June 1, 1954	50,000.00
United States Savings Bonds, Series G, 2 1/2s, due September 1, 1955	100,000.00
Total Securities, Principal Account	$1,041,000.00

REAL ESTATE DECEMBER 31, 1943

Properties	Book Value 1943	Assessors' Valuation 1943
138-140 Boylston Street	$182,000.00	$200,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	150,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	125,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	300,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	105,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	215,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	32,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	815,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	800,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	650,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	450,000.00
(At executors' inventory valuation)	$4,873,400.00	$4,997,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street, new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street, alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$4,997,000.00

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
December 31, 1943

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1943, applicable to the following years:

1934	$290.00
1935	300.00
1936	300.00
1937	308.00
1938	1,025.00
1939	1,960.00
1940	2,064.50
1941	11,063.85
1942	5,678.06
1943	8,082.97
Total	$31,072.38

Analysis of accounts receivable:		
Accounts placed with the law department		$9,412.00
Accounts considered doubtful		10,047.68
Accounts considered good		11,612.70
Total		$31,072.38

TOTAL NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1943

Total net income for the period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1943		$5,314,490.49
Deduct:		
Expenditures of net income:		
Cost of Health Units:		
No. 1, North End: Land and building	$497,927.15	
No. 2, East Boston: Land and building	343,335.78	
No. 3, South Boston: Land and building	383,303.03	
No. 4, Roxbury: Land and building	315,772.25	
No. 5, Charlestown: Land and building	383,603.95	
No. 6, West End: Land and building	571,850.51	
No. 7, Roxbury: Land and building	500,069.17	
Paul Revere Mall, North End:		
Land and construction	382,390.48	
Tablets	16,293.26	
Statue	37,424.91	
Cost of wading pool and locker building, Roxbury: Construction	41,694.52	
Cost of Play Spaces:		
No. 1, London and Decatur Sts., East Boston, complete	27,889.92	
No. 2, Pitts and Hale Streets, West End, complete	19,520.11	
No. 3, Troy and Rochester Streets, South End, complete	28,252.07	
No. 4, King and Roxbury Streets, Roxbury, complete	55,025.86	
Miscellaneous	3,045.32	
Costs to date of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin	4,268.43	3,611,666.72
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1943		$1,702,823.77

MAURICE J. TOBIN, Mayor
JOHN E. KERRIGAN, President of the City Council
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor
HENRY J. NICHOLS, President of the Chamber of Commerce
NORMAN W. BINGHAM, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
JOHN B. HYNES, Notary Public.

Boston, December 1, 1944.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund:

We have made an examination of the books and records of the George Robert White Fund for the year ended December 31, 1943. In connection therewith we obtained from the depository bank confirmation of the amount of cash on deposit, examined securities held at the time of our examination and reconciled them with those shown to be held at December 31, 1943. All income receivable from securities was accounted for. Rentals were charged to tenants under leases in accordance with the provisions of the leases, as amended in certain instances by vote of the trustees, and in the case of tenants at will, we made an independent verification of rates being charged tenants by direct communication with the tenants at June 7, 1943. A physical examination of the properties was also made at June 7, 1943, and reported vacancies were then verified. Abatements of rent and accounts charged off were approved by vote of the trustees.

We found that all disbursements from income were supported by approved invoices and by orders where required, and were authorized by vote of the trustees.

Purchases and sales of securities were made as authorized by the trustees and were supported by vouchers and brokers' advices. There were no changes in the property accounts.

Based upon such examination, in our opinion the accompanying statements correctly set forth the cash receipts and disbursements relating to both principal and income for the year ended December 31, 1943, together with the investments of the Fund as of that date.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

Boston, Massachusetts, September 19, 1944.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—in 1923 the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and completed seven, in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of Real Estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End—and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado. This project was completed in the Spring of 1934. In 1935 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

In the Spring of 1936 the Trustees voted to establish a Wading Pool and Locker Building in the yard in the rear of the Whittier Street Health Unit in Roxbury. The Wading Pool and Locker Building were completed in the Summer of 1937, thus adding a very attractive addition to the projects established from the Income of the Fund for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City.

In the Summer of 1936 the Trustees voted to fabricate and install thirteen Memorial Bronze Tablets in the walls of the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

On January 17, 1940 the Trustees voted to purchase an Equestrian Statue of Paul Revere, to be located in the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

On September 22, 1940, the Trustees dedicated the thirteen bronze tablets and the statue of Paul Revere at the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

The tablets and statue have added a special attraction to the Paul Revere Mall and are viewed by thousands of visitors to Boston each year.

In the Summer of 1941 the Trustees voted to establish a number of play Spaces, fully equipped, in various sections of the City, from the Income of the Fund, for the use and enjoyment of children under 12 years of age. As a result of this vote four Play Spaces have been completed in the following congested sections of the City:

Pitts and Hale Streets, in the West End.
London and Decatur Streets, in East Boston.
Troy and Rochester Streets, in the South End.
King and Roxbury Streets, in Roxbury.

This chain of Play Spaces consist of the most modern architecture; wading pools; play-yard equipment; concrete seats; concrete sandboxes, etc., and is a great asset to the City.

On December 6, 1941, the Trustees voted to establish—as a post-war project—a Bathhouse and Recreation Center on certain park land on the Charlesbank in the West End.

In January, 1944, the Trustees voted to establish—as a post-war project—a War Memorial to the veterans of all wars in the Fens.

Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., President of the City Council, served as Trustee to December 31, 1943.

Male applicants for positions in Boston area must be referred through the U. S. Employment Service, 11 Beacon St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

(Communications Field)

Excellent post-war opportunity for graduates of communications engineering courses.
Experience in design and development of specialized electronic apparatus essential.
Certificate of availability and proof of citizenship necessary.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 State Street (Department 420) Boston
(Must apply to U. S. Employment Service Office)

ALL-ROUND MACHINISTS AND MACHINE SHOP HELP
APPLY
Automatic Machine & Tool Co.
132 Charles St., Auburndale
Apply U. S. Employment Service Office, Boston

HOTEL HELP
Men and women—no age limit. Good pay—all departments. Permanent positions. No experience needed. No agency fee. For Hotels McAlpin, New Weston, Shelton, Wellington and others. KNOTT HOTELS—Free Employment Service 234 7th Avenue, New York

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SHOES REBUILT BY "WHITEY"
76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.
Quality Leather Is Your Guarantee

HELP WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY WELDING TRAINEES

Experience Not Necessary

Buses direct to yard from Quincy Square every 30 minutes.
Special Trains direct to shipyard daily from South Station at 6:25 a. m.

BETHLEHEM-HINGHAM SHIPYARD, INC.
MUST APPLY AT U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE position with reliable, progressive concern in GRAPHIC ARTS field by man with 25 years' experience in sales, salesmanagement and other executive activities in this field. Has thorough knowledge of paper, typography, illustration, design, photo-engraving, plate-making, all branches of printing, all styles of binding, binding materials, and sources of supply. Also a working knowledge of advertising, sales promotion, office and branch office management. Has wide acquaintance among buyers throughout Middle West and in several Eastern cities. Now employed by well-known concern in Graphic Arts field, but se

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,021,340
1944 volume to date	249,843,840
1943 volume to date	269,515,005

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	20	111	111	111	— 1/2
Abr & Strat3½pf †	10	63½	63½	63½	+ 1/2
ACF-Brill Motor	23	10	9¾	10	
Adams Exp .60e	14	13⅞	13¼	13½	— 3/8
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Air Reduction 1a	24	40⅛	39⅝	40	— 1/8
Ala & Vicks 6†	10	98½	98½	98½	+5½
Alaska Juneau	12	6	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	108	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/8
Alleghany pf	48	37	25¾	26⅞	+ 3/8
Alleg pr pf	3	61	60	60	—1¼
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	6	28½	28⅛	28⅜	— 1/2
Allen Indust ¾e	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— 1/8
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	157	155	155	—2
Allied Kid 1a	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ¾
Allied Mills 3e	9	32⅞	32	32¾	+ ¾
Allied Strs 1	67	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	+1
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	13	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— 5/8
Alpha P Cem 1	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— 1/8
Amal Leather	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— 1/8
Amerada Pet 3	1	104¾	104¼	104¼	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	27½	27½	27½	
AmAirlines new 1e	9	43⅜	42⅞	43¼	+ 1/8
Am Bank Note 1e	4	21¾	21½	21½	— 1/8
Am Bosch 1e	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	*2	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	+ 1/8
Am BrSh pf5¼	†*10	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	31	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ¼
Am Can 3	9	92	91	91	—1½
Am Can pf 7 †	50	183	182	182	— ½
Am Car & F 2½e	23	40½	40	40¼	— 1/8
Am C&F pf7	3	98¼	98	98¼	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	20	125½	125½	125½	— ½
Am Colortype .85e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Distil	71	35	33¼	34	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Am European .90e	10	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	2	47⅛	26¾	47⅛	+ 3/8
Am & For Pow	16	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	93	93	93	—1¼
Am & FP 7 7k	4	98½	98½	98½	— ½
Am & FP 2 pf	10	21	20⅝	20⅝	— 3/8
Am-Hawaii SS 3	13	39¼	37	39	+2
Am Hide & Leath	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— 1/8
Am Home P 2.40a	*16	69½	68	68	—1⅞
Am Ice	3	6½	6¾	6¾	— 1/8
Am Ice pf 3e	4	72	71	71	—1
Am Internat .40e	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	— 1/8
Am Invest III .60	4	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Am In III pf2½	20	48	48	48	
Am Locomo 1.30e	51	27½	26½	27⅜	— 1/8
Am M&Fdy .80	16	24	23¾	23½	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— 1/8
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	130	130	130	
Am NewsCo1.80 †	100	9½	38¼	39½	+1½
Am Pow & Lt	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ 1/8
Am P&L $6 pf	17	62⅛	60½	61	—1
Am P&L $5 pf	41	55⅜	53¾	55	— 3/8
Am Rad&StS .40	39	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
Am R Mill .80	31	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
Am RM pf 4½ †	220	77	76¾	77	
Am Seating	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	10	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ 1/8
Am Smelt & R 2a	11	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	90	163¼	162	163¾	+ ¼
Am Snuff 2.40e	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	13	28	27½	27⅝	— 3/8
Am Stores 1	2	17	16⅞	17	
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	164⅞	164½	164½	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	5	66⅜	66	66	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†120	144½	143⅞	143⅞	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½e	47	15⅜	14⅞	15	— 3/8
Am Viscose 2	5	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	+ 1/8
Am Wat Wks	24	9	8¾	8¾	— 1/8
Am Woolen	3	9	8¾	8⅞	— 1/8
Am Wool pf 12k	1	106¼	106¼	106¾	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— 1/8
Anaconda C 2½e	46	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	
Anac W & C 1 †	20	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Anchor H G 1e	2	25	25	25	— ½
Andes Copper 1	3	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
APW Prod	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ 1/8
Armour & Co	31	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Armour pr pf 6k	1	103	103	103	— 1/8
Armstrong C 1½e	3	45	44½	44½	— ⅞
Arnold Const ½	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Artloom Corp .40	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Assd Dry Goods 1	10	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
Assc D Gds1p6	†140	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Assd D Gd 2nf7	† 70	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	19	80¼	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3e	20	51	50	50⅝	+ ⅜
Atl G&WIndies3e	3	3⅝	3¾	3¾	+ 1/8
Atl G&W in pf5e	1	72½	72½	72½	—1½
Atl Refining 1¾e	14	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	40	112	111	112	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	10	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— 1/8
Atlas Pow 3½e	†130	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
Atlas Tack 1.60	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Aust Nichols	2	11	11	11	— ½
AustN pfA5½sk †	20	79	78½	78½	+ ½
Auto Car Co	1	15	15	15	+ 3/8
Aviation Corp .20e	16	5	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco ct1½e	25	26⅝	26	26¼	— 3/8
Balt & Ohio	215	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	55	19½	18⅞	19½	
Ban & A pf7½k †	70	68	67	68	— ½
Barber Asph ½e	27	32½	31⅝	32⅜	— 3/8
Barnsdall Oil .60a	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— 3/8
Barker Bros ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— 3/8
Bath Iron Wks 4	67	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	2	36½	36⅜	36⅜	—2
Beech Aircr 1e	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ 1/8
Bell Aircr 1e	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— 1/8
Bendix Aviat 3	8	47	46½	47	— ¼
Best Foods 1e	10	17½	17⅜	17½	— 1/8
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	2	20	20	20	
Beth Steel 6	25	64⅞	64⅛	64½	— 3/8
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Blaw-Knox .70e	60	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	15	17⅞	17½	17¾	— 1/8
Bohn Al & Br 3	250	49¾	50	50	+ ⅝
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Bond Strs 2	3	45⅝	44½	44½	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	116½	116½	116½	+1⅛
Borden Co 1.70e	10	33⅜	33¼	33½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— 3/8
Boston & Maine	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	6	20	19¾	19⅞	— 1/8
Bridgeport Br .90e	19	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ 1/8
Briggs Mfg 2	11	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ½
Briggs & Strat	6	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	7	22	21⅝	22	
Brunswick-Balke 1	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	15	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	126½	126½	126½	
Budd Mfg	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	80	76⅜	75	75	—1¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Bullard Co ½e	5	20½	20⅛	20½	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	12	47	45½	47	+2¾
BurlingMills2.10e	3	39½	39½	39½	
Burr Add Mach .60	13	14¼	14	14⅛	
Bush Term ¾e	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— 1/8
Butler Bros .60	23	15⅛	14¾	15	
Butte C & Z ¾e	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— 1/8
Byers AM Co ½e	7	16¼	16	16⅛	
Byron Jackson 1¼e	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ 1/8
Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅜	1	1⅜	
Calum & Hec .80	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	7	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
Can Dry G Ale 1	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ 1/8
Can South Ry 3	†140	47½	46¾	47½	+ ½
Canad Pacific 1e	43	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— 1/8
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	54	54	54	
Caro C & O 5 †	3	118¼	118	118	— ½
Carpenter Stl 2½e	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ 3/8
Carrier Corp	10	21	20⅜	20⅞	— 1/8
Carrier Corp pf2½	4	63	63	63	—2
Car & Gen .20a	2	5½	5½	5½	+ 1/8
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	6	36½	36	36	— ¾
Case JI pf 7 †	30	150	150	150	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	49¾	49¼	49¼	—1¼
Celanese Corp ½a	7	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	4	105	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
Celotex Corp ½	10	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	†160	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— 1/8
Cent Foundry	4	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	— 1/8
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¾
Cent R R N J	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— 1/8
Cent Violeta S 3e	2	27½	27½	27½	— 1/8
Cerro de Pas 3	8	32½	32⅛	32½	
Certain-teed Prod	10	7⅛	7	7	
Certain-teed pf †	380	129	128¼	128½	—1½
Ches & Ohio 3a	23	50¾	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E III	19	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
Chi & E III A 2e	19	16¾	15⅞	16	
Chi Grt West	35	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	*6	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or ¾e	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
Chi & N W 5e	21	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ½
Chi & NWpf .20e	26	55⅞	55⅜	55½	
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	56	56	56	+ ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Childs Co	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— 1/8
Chile Cop 2 †	10	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Chrysler Corp 3	12	91¾	91⅛	91⅜	— ⅞
City Invest †	530	31	31	31	+ ¾

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City Stores ½	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— 1/8
Clark Equip 3	1	50	50	50	—1
Clev Graph Br 2	1	43	43	43	
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	20	93½	93½	93½	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34⅞	34⅜	34½	— ⅜
Cluett Peabody 2	3	37½	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Coca-Cola A 3 †	20	63	62¾	63	+ ¾
Colgate-Pim ½a	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	107	107	107	
Collins & Aik 1	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	25	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¼
Col & South	†170	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ½
Col&South 1pf	†320	27¼	25¾	26¾	— ½
Col & South2pf †	270	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
Col B'cast A1.80e	11	35½	35	35½	
ColumG&El .20e	64	4¾	4⅛	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	96	96	96	
Colum Pict ½e	7	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¼
Comm Credit 2	21	38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 2	18	43⅝	43	43¼	— ⅜
Coml Solv ¾e	12	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
Comwlth Ed 1.40	8	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Comwlth&South	57	1⅛	⅝	⅝	
Com & So pf 33⅓k	6	95½	95	95	
CongoleumNairn1a	15	27½	26½	27½	+1½
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	30	103	102½	102½	
Cons Copper .10e	39	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	37	24⅞	24½	24¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	+ ⅝
Cons Film Ind	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Con Film pf 1k	2	29	29	29	
Cons Laund .85e	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
Cons Vultee 2	27	18⅛	17⅞	18	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	4	25⅜	25	25⅜	
Consol'n Coal	91	23⅜	21½	23	+1½
Consol Coal pf2½	5	53½	52	53½	+2¾
ConsumP pf4½ †	10	110⅜	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅜
Container Cp 1½e	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	111	111	111	+ ½
Cont Can 1	14	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	7	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Cont Motors .60	93	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	16	31⅞	31	31½	— ½
Cont Steel 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Copper Bess 1½e	2	16½	16¼	16½	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	60	55¾	55¼	55¾	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	182¼	182¼	182¾	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .80	3	20¾	20½	20¾	
Coty Inc .30e	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co 1a	12	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	108⅞	108½	108⅞	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1	3	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	9	22¼	22	22¼	— ¼
Crown Cork & S 1	2	37⅞	37½	37½	—1⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	48	48	48	— ¾
Crucible Steel 3e	5	35½	35	35⅜	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	89½	89½	89½	
Cuba R R pf †	290	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
Cuban-A Sug 1e	6	16½	16⅜	16½	
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	27	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	30	130	129	129	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	60¾	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	62	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	7	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1½e	5	26⅞	26½	26½	
DavisonChem 1¼e	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Decca Rec 1.20	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	13	41¾	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Deisel-W-G 1⅞e	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	24	35⅛	34½	34½	— ¾
Del Lack & West	31	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	8	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	20	40	39½	39½	— ½
Diam Match 1½	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1a	15	16¾	16	16¾	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	7	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
Dixie Cup ½e	2	19¼	19	19	
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Dome Mines 1.20h	5	23	22⅞	22⅞	
Douglas Airc 5e	4	68⅛	68¼	68¼	—1¼
Dow Chem 3	2	120½	120½	120½	— ½
Dresser Indust 2e	23	56½	55¾	56½	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
duPont deN 5¼e	2	159½	159	159	
Duq Lt 1pf 5	2	110	113	113	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	81	14½	13¾	14	
Eastern Air L	7	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	— ¼
East S Stl .20e	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	176	176	176	
East Kodak pf6 †	10	186	186	186	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	6	44¼	44	44	— ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	32	15¼	15	15⅛	— ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	102½	101¾	101¾	—1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Endic-John pf 4 †	10	105½	105½	105½	
EmersonElMfg.80e	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
Eng Pub Service	40	16½	16¼	16⅜	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	110	102½	101½	102½	+ ½
EPSS5½pf5½ †	120	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ ⅞
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	240	102⅞	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
Equit Off Bldg	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Erie R R 1	10	13½	13⅜	13½	
Erie R R ct 1	50	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	12	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ½
EurekaVCleaner½	15	12	11⅞	12	
Evans Products ½	6	17¾	17½	17¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	45½	45½	45½	—1
Exchange Buf .45e	60	6¼	5½	6¼	+1⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Fams Tel & Rad	20	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
FedMng&Sm 3½e	8	25½	25¼	25¼	
Fed Mot Tr .40a	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Federal D Strs1½	2	31½	31¼	31¾	— ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	140	105	105	105	
Ferro Enam 1	4	24¾	24	24	— ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	52½	52¼	52¼	
FirestoneT&R 2e	6	56¾	56	56⅛	— ⅝
First T&R pf4½	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½a	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90e	12	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Florence Stove 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Follansbee Stl	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
FollansbeeStl pf †	120	48	46½	46½	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾e	4	65	65	65	— ¼
Foster Wheel 1a	9	28⅛	27½	28	— ¼
FostWhSpf 1½ †	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
FranciscoSugar½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Freeport Sulph 2	11	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
Fruehauf T 1.60	9	44½	44	44½	+1
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	114	114	114	— ½
Gabriel ¼e	4	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30e	17	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Gair Robt pf 1.20	7	16¼	16	16¼	
Gamewell Co 3 †	90	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅞
Gardner Denver 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Gar Wood Ind .40	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Gen Am Invest	36	16	15¾	16	+ ⅝
Gen Am Tr 2½e	11	52	50½	50½	—1½
Gen Baking .60	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .80e	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Gen Cable ——	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Gen Cable A	9	20⅝	20	20	— ½
Gen Cable pf7k †	20	119	118	118	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	50	40	39	39½	— ⅝
Gen Foods 1.60	19	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	240	109¾	10 9½	109½	— ½
Gen G & El A	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¾
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	10	131	131	131	+ ¾
Gen Motors 3	28	64¼	63⅞	64	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	11	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	23¼	22¾	22¼	
Gen Print Ink .40	13	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾e	16	31⅜	30¼	31	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	25	4⅜	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	14	21⅝	21	21	— ¾
Gen Shoe 1	1	19½	19½	19½	
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	90	109	108	108	—1¾
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Gen Time Inst 1a	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ¾e	6	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Gen T&R pf4½ †	2	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
GilletteSafR .80a	65	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Gimbel Bros .90e	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	5	25¼	25	5	— ¼
Goebel Brew .20	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 2	6	53¾	53	53¾	— ¼
Goodyear T&R 2	10	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— 1/8
Granby Con M 30e	4	4½	4⅜	4½	
Grand Union ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Gran City S .525e	8	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅝
Gt No I O ct 1½e	27	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— 1/8
Gt North Ry pf 2e	7	46¾	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	29⅛	29	29⅛	
Green H L 2a	5	54	54	54	+ ⅛
Greyhound C 1.40a	10	23½	23¼	23½	
Grum AircEn 1½e	4	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— 1/8
Guantan Sug pf †	20	185	185	185	—2
Gurn Mob & Ohio	11	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
Gulf Mob&O pf 5e	1	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	23	49¼	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅜
Hack Water 1½	1	33⅜	33⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Pay Rises Bar Drop in Taxes In Big Cities

NEW YORK (AP) — Mounting public pay-roll costs last year reversed the wartime trend toward reduction of municipal tax rates in the United States, the National Municipal League reported.

Rosina K. Mohaupt of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research who prepared the league's annual survey of tax rates of American cities, said "repeated demands for salary increases rather than any pronounced increase in the number of municipal employees have been responsible for enlarged pay rolls."

Writing in the December issue of the National Municipal Review, league publication, Miss Mohaupt said that only 40 per cent of the 252 cities reporting in both 1944 and 1943 showed adjusted tax rate decreases as compared to 53 per cent in last year's study.

Thirty-nine per cent reported higher tax rates and 21 per cent no change from the tax rate of last year, she said.

The survey reported that cities with populations of 250,000 to 500,000 showed an average decrease of fourteen cents in adjusted tax rate and that those of 30,000 to 50,000 population went down two cents. Municipalities in all other population groups, the report said, indicated increased rates.

Miss Mohaupt said that in the five-year period between 1939 and 1944 an average decrease of 12 cents was indicated for the 213 cities reporting despite the following increases: $1.77 for cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 population and 60 cents for cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population.

Citing a lack of uniformity in assessing laws and practices, Miss Mohaupt said: "It is still impossible to draw any valid conclusions from a comparison of the actual tax rates levied in various cities."

In New York State, for instance, Miss Mohaupt declared, "the lack of agreement (on assessing practice) indicates the need for a thorough reassessment."

Assessed Value Up 1.10 P. C.

The survey showed an average increase in assessed value at 1.1 per cent over the 1943 level "distributed equally throughout all population groups."

The 3.6 per cent drop in assessed valuations noted between 1939 and 1944, the report stated, "was, practically speaking, confined to cities under 500,000 population."

The survey did not list adjusted tax rates for many New York State municipalities, because a footnote explained: "The ratio of true value at which property is assessed in New York cities is the subject of considerable controversy."

Highest adjusted tax rates in their population groups for other of the 286 cities reporting were as follows: 1,000,000 or more, Chicago, $39.90; 500,000 to 1,000,000, Boston, $39.90; 250,000 to 500,000, Jersey City, N. J., $61.66; 100,000 to 250,000, Lowell, Mass., $47; 50,000 to 100,000, Bayonne, N. J., $59.97; 30,000 to 50,000 West Palm Beach, Fla., $54.71.

Lowest adjusted rates: 1,000,000 or more, Los Angeles, $26.28; 500,000 to 1,000,000, Washington, D. C., $15.75; 250,000 to 500,000, Birmingham, Ala., $14.40; 100,000 to 250,000, Canton, Ohio, $12.80; 50,000 to 100,000, Saginaw, Mich., $12.38; 30,000 to 50,000, Fort Smith, Ark., $10.83.

The league determined the adjusted tax rate on the basis of the relation of assessed value to true value to the actual tax rate levy of each city.

General Shoe Corp. Debentures Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by Smith, Barney & Co. is offering publicly $5,000,000 of new 15-year 3 per cent sinking fund debentures of General Shoe Corp., due 1959, and priced at 102 per cent.

The announcement said $2,073,062 of the proceeds would be applied to retirement of present 3¼ per cent debentures and the balance added to general corporate funds in anticipation of increased production and sales after the war.

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Elected vice-president of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Boston. Mr. Tyson in 1934 became assistant treasurer of Koppers Coal Company, later the Koppers Coal Division of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates. He will continue to make his headquarters in Pittsburgh.

SEC Study Finds Savings in Quarter Highest on Record

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The American public liquid savings during July, August and September totaled $10,600,000,000, the highest on record, according to a Securities and Exchange Commission savings study.

Of the total, $6,400,000,000 is in cash and deposits, $2,300,000,000 in United States Government securities, $1,200,000,000 in Government insurances, and $700,000,000 in private insurance.

The rate of growth in individuals' cash and deposits was the greatest in history, with the total increase reflecting a $1,300,000,000 rise in currency, a $2,900,000,000 rise in demand deposits, and a $2,100,000,000 rise in time and savings deposits, the report said.

"The full significance of wartime savings . . . depends upon its distribution among different income, occupation and geographic groups," the study said. "A substantial proportion of individuals' wartime savings is attributable to owners of unincorporated businesses, such as tradesmen, farmers, professionals, etc. Such savings do not have the same implication as savings by other individuals, particularly with respect to postwar consumer demand."

Portland (Me.) Bus System Is Sold To H. E. Salzburg & Co.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Portland Railroad Company, operators of Greater Portland's bus system, was sold for $1,275,000 in a public sale today to H. E. Salzburg & Co., Inc., of New York, which operates bus systems in New York and Lewiston-Auburn. The company has been under lease to the Central Maine Power Company.

The Salzburg company was high among four bidders, the next highest being the New York Stock Exchange firm of Townsend, Dabney and Tyson, with $929,000.

Representing the new owners were Benjamin L. Berman, president, and Alfred Sweeny, vice-president and general manager, respectively, of the Lewiston-Auburn Transit Company, a Salzburg holding. They will be temporary officers of the system which will be known henceforth as the Portland Coach Company.

Central Maine Power Company, which has been operating Portland Railroad Company under a 99-year lease since 1912, applied for permission to sell the franchise, buses and realty of the company in a move to divest itself of the street transportation business.

In relinquishing the bus business, the company has agreed to retire at par all outstanding bonds of Portland Railroad Company and to purchase the stock held by the public at $110 a share. The cost to the power company will be approximately $3,500,000, minus the $1,275,000 received by today's sale.

Drastic Economies Urged on Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asserting that the national debt will reach $251,000,000,000 by next July 1, Chairman Cannon (D) of Missouri of the Appropriations Committee called on the House for "dire and drastic" retrenchment.

Economies such as have never before been practiced, he declared, must be initiated by the 79th Congress starting next January.

In recent years, the Missourian said, Congress has developed a spending "psychology," with the result that the interest on the national debt now is "far in excess of the total budget a few years ago."

British Note Use Increases

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England for week ended Dec. 13, reported an increase of £22,011,000 in note circulation to the record total of £1,225,700,000.

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British-Owned Argentine Road Problem Solved by Concession

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — An armistice, in the form of a provisional settlement, has been declared in a long-standing financial controversy between the Government and the British-owned railways.

The immediate effect is to suspend an official ultimatum whereby the railroads would have been obligated to pay $16,000,000 which the Government held was due under an arbitral award in 1935.

The provisional settlement constitutes a considerable concession by the Government. In its structure, it allows that the railways will have a rate adjustment that will put them on a pay-as-you-go basis in meeting agreed-upon obligations.

New Lease on Life for Roads

The political implication of the decision not to badger London's "City" at this moment of crisis in Argentina's international relations has not escaped notice.

Since the 1930's, the economic state of the roads has been desperate. Highway transport and increased costs have steadily cut into net revenues. Service and equipment has deteriorated.

There have been no common stock dividends in nearly 15 years and some roads have been unable to cover preferred dividends or interest on their debentures. Through it all they have been continually attacked by Argentine nationalists as rapacious exploiters of the country's riches.

In 1935, the railways faced the necessity of reducing personnel and salaries. To avert this, the Government authorized an increase in freight and passenger rates and permitted deductions from salaries, in lieu of pay cuts, with the understanding that these should be returned, retroactively, whenever profit-making should return.

The railways contend their financial position has failed to make this possible. The Government took the position that rate increases brought the roads $16,000,000 in additional revenue. Last July it gave them 90 days in which to pay this amount, with approximately $5,750,000 to be returned to the employees and the balance to be deposited with the government for railway pensions and to finance construction of social welfare projects.

Alarmed, the London managements dispatched Sir Montague Eddy, chairman of the boards of the Eastern and Southern Railways, to parley.

The Customers Pay

His compromise looks like a triumph for everyone, except possibly the customers. The railways are to increase wages, being granted an additional 10 per cent advance in freight rates for two years as compensation. They were obliged to refund the $5,750,000 in employees' retentions with the Government supplying the ready cash. The balance of the $16,000,000 apparently is to be forgotten. The railways will be enabled to repay the Government the $5,750,000 through the adjustment in the official rate applicable to their foreign exchange operations. This means that the Government will in effect reimburse itself.

At a public ceremony after the "armistice," Vice-President Juan D. Peron eulogized Sir Montague as being "as intelligent, truthful, loyal and sincere as is his country —England."

Said an Englishman privately: "We owe it all to you Yanks. If you had not been making life so difficult for the Farrell Government, it probably would not have been so ready to reach terms with the British railways."

Before the agreement, British financial interests in Argentina were not so happy. The railway dispute and the Government's attempt to expropriate the British-owned Primitiva Gas Company for what its directors considered one tenth its value occurred just when the British had withdrawn their Ambassador in conjunction with Washington's policy toward the Farrell Government.

Many a British businessman felt uneasy that his diplomatic representation here should be weakened at that moment.

Robot Camera Device Permits Military Photography at Night

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The General Electric Company has revealed development of a robot camera device that permits military photography at night.

It is an electronic control, which automatically synchronizes a new-type aircraft camera shutter with the bursting of a flash bomb. It has been developed by G-E in collaboration with the Folmer Graflex Corporation.

The device enables miiltary observers to photograph from high altitudes, and at night, destruction caused by the explosives.

The camera, through use of the electronic control, takes advantage of the peak illumination of the bomb by beginning an exposure approximately 1-100th of a second after the flash.

After the desired exposure, the control closes the shutter. At the same time, the camera automatically rewinds the film and gets ready for another picture.

The nucleus of this robot control is a sensitive photoelectric cell that acts on the light impulse coming from the bomb. When the bomb explodes, the photoelectric cell picks up a light impulse, amplifies it and transforms it into a current to which the shutter responds in less than 1-500th of a second.

By use of this combination, an aerial camera, ordinarily of use for daylight photography only, can take night photographs of the ground in sufficient detail to permit close military study, the G-E company said.

Rail Orders Heavy At Ala. Steel Mills

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Railroads have booked the heaviest rail orders in many years with Alabama steel mills for 1945 delivery.

Orders from only five of the dozen or more lines which usually get their rails from the Ensley plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., total 143,300 tons, at least 50 per cent above the 1935-40 average.

Industrial sources expect the remaining lines to bring the total bookings for delivery in 1945 to more than 250,000 tons for rails alone. This figure does not include track fastenings, spikes and supplementary track items.

Bookings announced by the various lines include:

Southern Railway system, 60,300 tons; Seaboard, 39,700; Illinois Central, 22,400; Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, 15,900, and Southern Pacific, 5,000.

Orders from the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific listed were for only the portions awarded to Birmingham, larger tonnages having been allocated to other mills.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.68¾	1.68⅛	1.68⅜	1.68¾
Minneapolis		1.57⅛	1.56⅜	1.56½	1.57
Kansas City		1.57½	1.58	1.58½	1.58½
May wheat					
Chicago		1.63⅝	1.62¾	1.63⅛	1.63½
Minneapolis		1.57⅛	1.56⅞	1.56¾	1.57
Kansas City		1.55¼	1.54¾	1.55⅛	1.55⅜
July Wheat:					
Chicago		1.54⅜	1.54	1.54⅝	1.54⅜
Minneapolis		1.53	1.52⅛	1.53	1.52½
Kansas City		1.46⅞	1.46⅜	1.46⅞	1.46¾
December Oats:					
Chicago		.70	.69¼	.70	.69¾
Minneapolis		.64⅛	.63½	.64⅛	.63⅜
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.		1.11¼	1.11½	1.10⅜	1.11¼ 1.11⅛
May		1.08¾	1.09¼	1.08¼	1.09 1.08⅝
July		.07	1.07¼	1.06½	1.07 1.06¼
Sept.		1.05½	1.06	1.05⅜	1.05⅞ 1.05⅝
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.		1.13	1.13⅜	1.12¾	1.13⅛ 1.13⅛
May		1.02¾	...	...	1.02¾ 1.02⅝
July		97⅜	97½	97⅜	97½ 97¼

Wool

Grease

December	...	...	...	98.0n	96.0
March	...	...	...	96.0b	93.5
May	93.0	95.0	93.0	94.5b	92.5
July	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.5b	91.0
October	90.0	91.0	90.0	91.0b	89.0

Tops

July	1290	129.0	129.0	129.0b	12.60
October	...	...	...	126.5b	124.5

N—Nominal. B-Bid.

Cotton

March	21.87	21.93	21.87	21.91	21.90
May	21.82	21.88	21.82	21.82	21.84
July	21.43	21.49	21.43	21.45	21.46
October	20.53	20.60	20.53	20.60	20.53
Dec. (1945)	20.47	20.47	20.47	20.47	20.40

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Onions					
January	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.33
February	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.40
March	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	..
Eggs					
December	39.85	40.30	39.85	40.25	39.70
January	33.95	34.25	33.95	34.25	33.90
October	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.00

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Bank of America Stock Offered By Underwriting Group

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP) — Coincident with the termination of the Sixth War Loan Drive, an underwriting group of 140 investment houses is sponsoring an offering today of 800,000 shares of common stock of Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association of San Francisco.

The issue involves more than $40,000,000 at current market prices and ranks as the largest bank stock offering since 1929. Heading the underwriting group are Eastman, Dillon & Co., Lehman Brothers and the First Boston Corp.

Holders of record Dec. 15 of the present common stock of Bank of America will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock at $53 a share on the basis of one share for each five held. Unsubscribed stock will be offered at the same price as that to stockholders.

Proceeds will be applied by the Bank of America to augment the bank's capital funds, which amounted to $181,845,723 on Sept. 30, 1944. Total resources increased to approximately $4,200,000,000 on Nov. 15 1944, from $2,095,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1941.

Pro forma earnings in the nine-month period ended Sept. 30, 1944, after giving effect to the new financing, were equal to $3.76 per common share compared with $3.83 a common share for the full year 1943 and $3.34 a common share for the full year 1942.

Byrnes Names Heads Of New Rubber Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—James F. Byrnes, further expanding his war mobilization and reconversion staff, has picked men to direct a planning unit and co-ordinate the rubber products programs.

Lucius D. Tompkins, former deputy rubber director, is returning to Washington to "give particular emphasis to the critical shortage of tires."

Mr. Byrnes obtained Thomas C. Blaisdell from the War Production Board to head "a small planning and statistical staff" which will co-ordinate planning of the several agencies involved "for maximum war production and for the orderly transition from war to peace."

Bank Clearings Below Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings during the week ended Dec. 13 were sharply under the preceding week's 14-year record level but still moderately greater than a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. For 24 leading cities the volume of these transactions totaled $10,209,557,000, down 20.4 per cent from the week before but up 7.8 per cent compared with the corresponding 1943 week.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 182

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

Steel Ceiling Price Rise Is Asked of OPA

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Boosts in certain steel ceiling prices have been recommended to the Office of Price Administration by the OPA general steel products advisory committee, Chairman Walter E. Watson announced here.

Spokesmen for the steel industry have warned price increases would be necessary if steel wage increases are granted.

Mr. Watson, vice-president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., also disclosed that another price boost in steel will be asked to cover added steel production costs if the War Labor Board directives granting wage adjustments and other benefits to the United Steelworkers of America finally become effective.

The advisory committee composed of outstanding personalities in the steel industry met with OPA representatives in New York City Friday on the proposed increases and the committee adopted a formal resolution on the increases, Mr. Watson said.

"It was pointed out to OPA," he said, "than an increase in the present ceiling prices of certain steel products is imperative and is justified by increased cost of production in the steel industry since 1941, when these ceiling prices were established.

"These proposed increased prices, which the steel industry believes are long overdue, are based upon materially higher costs already incurred but do not take into account still further costs which will result if the recent War Labor Board directive order in the steel industry labor case become effective."

He said that necessary information on the industry's production costs will be furnished shortly to the OPA to enable it to act promptly on the request. This action would determine the boosts needed on individual products.

Swift & Co. Sales At All-Time High; Net Earnings Decline

CHICAGO (AP)—Swift & Co.'s sales reached a new all-time high of $1,573,992,504 during the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, President John Holmes reported, but net earnings declined $1,768,737 to $15,662,635, or one cent per dollar of sales.

Earnings for the year were $2.64 a share compared with $2.94 in 1943. Sales were up $83,975,869, or 5.6 per cent. Sales volume, on a tonnage basis covering all the company's diversified operations, increased 11.7 per cent over 1943.

Two million dollars, twice as much as last year, was transferred to a reserve for deferred maintenance to be used to recondition plants and equipment when materials and labor become available.

Mr. Holmes told stockholders the 1945 outlook for company sales, which are largely dependent on the volume of agricultural products marketed, is for a somewhat smaller total volume than in the record year just ended but still much above previous normal volumes. The prediction was based on estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture of meat, dairy and poultry products production for the coming year.

Wool Growers Seek Limit on Imports

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Secretary J. Melvin Jones disclosed the National Wool Growers Association has asked the Department of State to negotiate with Great Britain on a quota system to limit foreign wool imports.

Such a system, he said, would be similar to a protective tariff since restrictions on British imports would be extended automatically to other countries.

Mr. Jones asserted the 1,000,000,000-pound wool stockpile in this country endangered the domestic wood industry.

On N. Y. Life Board

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Above: John S. Burke, president of B. Altman & Co., and below, Roger W. Straus, president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., who have been elected to the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Five-Month 'Freeze' Of Worsted Yarn Effective Dec. 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—A five-month "freeze" of worsted yarn to meet increased military requirements and essential civilian needs will be put into effect Dec. 31.

This measure, announced by the War Production Board, is in line with a recommendation earlier last week by the agency's woolens and worsteds industry advisory committee.

A similar action affecting woolens will be taken shortly.

Under the set-aside order, mills will be permitted to accept only high priority orders for such military clothing as uniforms, battle jackets, shirts and socks, and essential civilian garments.

The regulation will remain in effect to June 2.

WPB has given assurances that despite restricted production during the "freeze" civilian requirements can be met in full this year and next.

Civil Engineering Awards Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the United States for the week ended Dec. 13 totaled $31,757,000, an increase of 75 per cent over the previous week and 19 per cent over the corresponding week last year, Engineering News-Record reported. Of the total, $27,803,000 was in public construction.

Free Enterprise Held Essential To Postwar World Betterment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Free enterprise is essential not only to this country's well-being but also to help bring about a better world, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said.

This is the keynote of an outline of postwar economic policy prepared for the chamber by a group of industrialists and economists.

"A free society is impossible without its economic counterpart —a substantial free market," the report said.

The nation's economic objectives should be threefold; the report said:

1. Increase the national income; 2, improve the regularity of that income and 3, raise the productivity of low income groups.

And the central issue in attaining those objectives, the survey said, is this:

"Will we allow and encourage the correction of maladjustments through more or less automatic adjustment of supplies to demands, through flexibility of costs and prices and through a shifting of labor and other productive resources from areas and industries of low production to more productive opportunities, "or will we resort to artificial means to support prices to support occupations and industries and to maintain demand?"

A flexible system of prices is necessary, the report declared, to bring about the best possible exchange of goods and services.

High wages in conformity with the prevailing productivity of an economy are also an indispensable incentive for industrial progress, the survey said.

"If the wage level drops below that optimum, it will result in lowered consumption and reduced economic activity. If by political pressure or other artificial force, the wage level is pushed beyond that optimum, it results in increased unemployment and, therefore, again in reduced economic activity to the detriment of both labor and capital.

"That is why a flexible wage policy as well as a flexible price policy, designed to maintain employment and production, are in the best interest of labor itself."

Reconstruction of the tax program is necessary, the chamber said to restore business expansion in the postwar period.

"The wartime rates are so high that they impinge heavily on incentives to invest and undertake new job-making enterprises, and therefore the rates should be cut drastically and especially onerous taxes such as the war-imposed excess profits taxes should be repealed.

Nov. Cash Dividends 4.9 P. C. Below '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—Publicly-reported cash dividends were $122,900,000 in November, 4.9 per cent less than in November of last year, the Commerce Department announced.

Dividends for the first 11 months of the year, however, were 2.5 above corresponding 1943 payments. The 11-month total this year was $2,909,900,000.

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December 18, 1944.

Ward Defiance Placed in Class Of Coal Strike

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Montgomery Ward case today was classed with the coal strike as the "two main assaults" made against national war policies.

The assertion was made by Frank P. Graham, National War Labor member, who added that the big mail order house "is blasting at the foundations of maximum production."

Mr. Graham's formal statement on Montgomery Ward strikes in the Detroit area accompanied a NWLB ultimatum for compliance with its directives there and at other Ward establishments by tonight.

The mail order house has taken the position that NWLB orders are not enforceable and seeks a settlement in court.

Mr. Graham commented that the Board's decisions "are enforceable by the President."

"In the coal case a terrific assault was made by a powerful union against wage stabilization, but the line held," he said.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB, said, Dec. 16, the "underpaid workers" of Sewell Avery, Board Chairman of Montgomery Ward, are "still waiting for justice to be done them."

Mr. Davis said Mr. Avery "draws a veil" over the Company's "refusal to increase its substandard wages" by "deliberately repeating all of his familiar misstatements regarding maintenance of membership."

The NWLB Chairman said Mr. Avery had published in newspaper advertisements a statement to his employees "in which he gives the impression that maintenance of membership is the only issue involved in the Detroit strike."

Action Awaited

DETROIT, Dec. 18 (AP)—The strike at four Detroit area Montgomery Ward stores marked time today at the approach of a deadline set for the company to comply with National War Labor Board directives or face possible Government seizure.

Company officials, given until midnight to accept the orders before the dispute is turned over to Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson for White House action, remained silent on the ultimatum.

Circuit Judge John V. Brennan scheduled a hearing on a Company petition for a temporary injunction to restrain officials of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees (C. I. O.) and its members and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) from interfering with employees entering or leaving the stores and from interfering with merchandise deliveries.

WPB Indicates Cut Coming in Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP) — The War Production Board indicated here that a further cut in newsprint allocations may be necessary "by the second quarter of 1945, if not before."

The agency said it had advised members of the Newspaper Industry Advisory Committee that this prospect has developed despite the fact that Canada has agreed to maintain deliveries of 200,000 tons of newsprint a month during the first half of next year.

"The shortage in the first half of 1945 will be caused by increased military demands for paper and requirements of the liberated areas of Europe," WPB said.

Increased requirements of the Army for ammunition also will affect the pulp and paper supply of American publishers, it was stated.

Six Stations to Join Blue Network in June

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chester J. La Roche, Vice-Chairman of the Blue Network Company, Inc., announced that six American radio stations would become affiliated with the Blue on June 15, 1945.

The stations are WNAX at Sioux City, and KRNT at Des Moines, Iowa, and WCOP at Boston, all owned by John and Gardner Cowles, Jr., newspaper and magazine publishers; WFTL, Miami, Fla., operated by George A. Storer; WPDQ at Jacksonville, Fla., owned by James R. Stockton and Lintoon Baggs, and WLAW at Lawrence, Mass., operated by Hildreth and Rogers Company.

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AUBURN

BOYS' JACKETS
Plain Colors
Plaids $9.95 up
Buy Practical Gifts
Cobb-Watson Co.
57 Court St., Auburn

Season's Greetings
Beautiful Cut Flowers and Plants for Christmas
ROAK'S, *Florists*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG.

Christmas Greetings
We Appreciated Your Patronage of 1944
Hope to See You in 1945
MALO CLEANERS
Paul Malo, Prop.
11 CHESTNUT ST. TEL. 1624

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Qualtiy at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

Pearl & Dennett Company
William F. West, President
Insurance—Appraisals—Real Estate
EASTERN TRUST BUILDING
6 State Street Dial 2-0033

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

LEWISTON

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
from
Ward Bros.
and All Their Employees
72 Lisbon St., Lewiston

NOLINS
79 LISBON STREET

PECK'S
Send Them a Delicious
BURRY'S FRUIT CAKE
1½ *lbs. of tasty Fruit Cake*
Stays good indefinitely

Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
Let's all do our best in the 6th War Loan
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 MAIN STREET

SEA FOOD
We still serve steaks
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
HOME-COOKED PASTRY
All that's good to eat
Plaza Grill 177 Main St.

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Harriet Lawry Garcelon
204 Manufacturers Bank Bldg. Ph. 3016

Send Cut Flowers or Blooming Plants for a
Christmas Gifts
We have lovely assortments for Table Centerpieces
And be sure to buy more Bonds in the 6th War Loan
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 ASH STREET PHONE 827

Season's Greetings
Delicious Foods for the Christmas Season
BOSTON TEA STORE
249 Main St., Lewiston

I Have Enjoyed the Courtesy Slips
which have recently made their appearance with purchases.
GEORGE RANDLETT'S
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
Near the Strand Theatre
JIMMY'S NO. 6 PHONE 2576

PORTLAND

M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
Janitor Supplies
47 Exchange St. Phone 3-7239

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

MAINE — PORTLAND (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-2703. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS
There is nothing so precious to the heart of Womankind, as a beautiful diamond ring. At Carter's our displays mirror the scientific knowledge of our buyers who selected them for brilliance, beauty and perfection. Superb mountings.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS—PORTLAND, MAINE

Shop in Our
Christmas Gift Depts.
Select from Our Vast Collection of Gifts for Everyone
Owen Moore's

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Intimate Perfumes
Delightful Toilet Articles
TOYS, GAMES, LEATHER GOODS
FOSS' DRUG STORE
633 CONGRESS STREET

BUY COAL NOW
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

Jade and Turquoise
BIRTHSTONES
for December
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.
926 ELM STREET

Toys the Year Around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP!
Radio Headquarters
10B No. State Street Tel. 2310

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
STELLA M. LINES
201 Patriot Bldg., Concord, N. H.
Phone 2301

Grade A
Guernsey Milk
Fresh Eggs Cream
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

Handbag Successes
Handbags you'll just revel in! Tailored, afternoon; small or large; classic and ultra fashions.
HARRY G. EMMONS

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN STHEET J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

Season's Greetings to our Friends and Customers
KATES
444 Central Avenue

NEW HAMPSHIRE — DOVER (Continued)

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
Your Patronage Appreciated
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Fruits, Nuts and Pastry

For his leisure hours give him a Botany Robe from
Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE

Native Turkey and Brown Gravy 95c
at
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Morrill Building Tel. 816

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

martha mcquade shop
Every Woman Prefers Something to Wear
If she's feminine she wants her gift to be undeniably her own . . . something she will wear all winter.
McQUADE INC.
844 ELM STREET

Christmas Gifts
for
THE HOME
Variety of Tables
Occasional Chairs
Desks—Rugs including Oriental, Lamps, Etc.
C. A. HOITT
Corner Valley and Wilson

Smart Wearables Are Most Welcome of Gifts
Warm Her Heart on Christmas
GIFT SWEATERS
All types, sizes and colors
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Attention ! ! !
Christmas Shoppers—
Complete stock of fine Kitchen Needs—Clothes Hampers. Indeed! Your entire Christmas shopping can be pleasantly and economically done at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
652 ELM STREET

Lovely, Practical, Useful Gifts
There's something here for everyone at
New Hampshire's Great Christmas Store with the largest selections.
LEAVITT'S

This Christmas It's
PARISEAU'S
Last-Minute Gift Suggestions
Aisles and counters are overflowing with the many wearables that will delight every woman. Bags, Gloves, Stockings, Jewelry, Cosmetics, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Sweaters, etc.

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261
given special attention
Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Your Christmas Dinner from Soup to Nuts
PHONE 2130
R. HECKER and CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Exquisite Gifts of Jewelry
For Baby, Boys and Girls Mother or Dad, Sister or Brother
Large Selection of the Best. Your Dependable Jeweler
GEORGE E. PEARSON
926 ELM STREET

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Send Your Christmas Greetings
to her in the form of appointment for a Permanent or Wave and Shampoo.
JOAN DE GAGNE
Phone 1425-M 328 MILFORD STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE — MANCHESTER (Continued)

No Gift Lovelier

than that of Furs
Fur Salon—Second Floor
McLane & Taylor
24 WILLOW STREET

NASHUA

Flowers by AURELIE DUMONT
74 E. Pearl Street Tel. 3650

Gaby's
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl St. Nashua, N. H.

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H. HAVERHILL, MASS.
We wish to thank one and all for their patronage this past year.
AND WISH YOU ALL
A MERRY CHRISTMAS and
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Doranne
Dresses — Sportswear
• AT POPULAR PRICES •
87 Main St. Nashua, N. H., Tel. 67

COLD PERMANENTS
with Individual Styling featured at
ISIDORE'S
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Exclusive Line Women's and Misses' Dresses
Just around the corner from Main Street
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489-W

PORTSMOUTH

FRENCH'S
FOR THE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS:
All departments are now well stocked with suitable merchandise.
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
Market Street Portsmouth

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A local concern serving local needs
Intelligent Service—
Neighborly Interest
COAL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
We Solicit Your Orders
94 LANGDON ST. TEL. PORTSMOUTH 86

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St.
Tel. Portsmouth 90

RHODE ISLAND

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

BRATTLEBORO

Vermont
Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

GARY TRIPLETT
custom tailored or made to order MEN'S WEAR
Outfitters to military officers, as well as civilians . . . with suits, uniforms, accessories . . . excellent selection.
3130 Wilson Blvd., Arlington OX 2498

Say It With Flowers From
Rector's Flower Store
3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918
Arlington, Va Nights CHestnut 1555
Flowers Delivered or Telegraphed Anywhere
Charge Accounts Solicited

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

OUR BEST VALUE—
THIS CHRISTMAS
WAR BONDS
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
We are authorized Issuing Agents for U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Brighten Up Your Home with Furniture From McGEHEE'S

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES
are on our counters now
BIBEE'S
Meats Fruits Vegetables

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for the whole family
at
D. Moses & Co.

THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP
for Books—Stationery—Gifts and Office Supplies
J. P. BELL CO.
816 MAIN STREET

GIFTS of JEWELRY and SILVER
that will last a lifetime
Phillip's
BROTHERS INC.

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash-day worries
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NEWPORT

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

VIRGINIA — NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

23777
Terrie's Branch
HAMPTON ROADS PAPER CO.
416 GRANBY STREET
Social and Commercial Stationery, Luggage, Greeting Cards and Gifts

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Order Early
Fine Potted Poinsettias
All Cut Flowers that are in season
FALLON, Florist

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

SELECT YOUR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS *at*
Pugh's
The Gift Center of South West Virginia

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
A large selection for Christmas Gifts

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
38 Years Serving You
Sole agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

IDEAL LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING
J. T. Eanes, Proprietor
"One Call — Does All"
Dial 6231 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

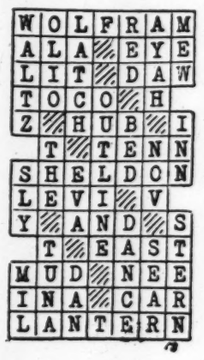
National Home Beautifiers
FURNITURE COMPANY
Let's Buy More Bonds and Back the Attack
608-610 VIRGINIA ST. E. PHONE 34-345

HUNTINGTON

The Style Shop
Now Location
1005 4th Ave.
Let's Back the Attack With an Extra War Bond
Fred M. Ferguson
PLUMBING
1048 Madison Avenue

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

Crossword Quiz Answers



WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

Coffman Flowers
Potted Plants and Pottery Gifts
806 TENTH STREET PHONE 8133

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia

MORGANTOWN

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
CC ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
Esso

A MAN'S SHOP
Reiner and Core
Men's Wear Tailoring
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

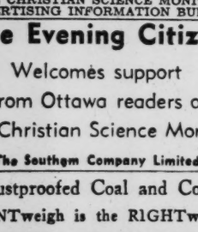
Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend
Silverwoods DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk
Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Creamery Butter, Ice Cream
Also
Evaporated Milk
Condensed Whole Milk
Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 2 to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
The Southam Company Limited

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Harper Method
Our skillfully trained operators use only Harper Method materials for the hair.
MISSES MacMAHON
196 Sparks Street Dial 2-1882
Over Metropolitan Store

FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. HILLS, MGR. 243 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Distinctive Greeting Cards
Fine Art Dealers
for Nearly Half a Century

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

TORONTO

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Harper Method
Specializing in
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
D. W. MacMILLAN
22 College Street Phone Kingsdale 3360

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE
Staines FLOWERS
18 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 8446

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans, Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference, Imperial Bank

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
658-660 Pape Ave.
HA. 1153
3052

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Hudson 2830 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

In Montreal It's
MORGAN'S
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Fur Coats
Made to Order
APICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
COAL
COKE
FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370-7379

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
19 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466
First Floor Up
1193 Phillips Sq.

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen

"I haven't figured it out, but I think it's based on the new 'jet propulsion!' "

Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arciszewski, Tomasz (tô'-mäsh är'-tsĕ-shĕf'-skē)—New Premier of the Polish Government in London.

Inde (ĭn'-dē)—Tributary of the Roer River, Germany.

Rómulo, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. (kär'-lōs rō'-mōō-lō)—Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, now in Washington.

Tolbukhin, Marshal Feodor I. (fyĭ-ô'-dĕr tŭl-bōō'-kyĭn)—Russian general leading the drive on Austria.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Balaton (bŏ'-lō-tôn)—Lake commanding the road from Hungary into Austria.

Csepel (chĕp'-ĕl)—Thirty-mile-long island in the Danube River south of Budapest.

Duisburg (düs'-bōōrĸ)—German city on the Rhine River.

Haguenau (äg'-nō')—French rail center 31 miles from Karlsruhe on the Rhine.

Merseburg (mĕr'-zĕ-bōōrĸ)—Site of Germany's great synthetic oil plant.

Merzig (mĕr'-tsĭĸ)—Prussian stronghold of the Siegfried Line.

Piraeus [or Peiraeus] (pĭ-rē'-ŭs)—Port of Athens.

Sarreguemines (sär'-gĕ-mēn')—French border town and coal center.

Sélestat (sā'-lĕ-stà')—Southwest of Strasbourg, France.

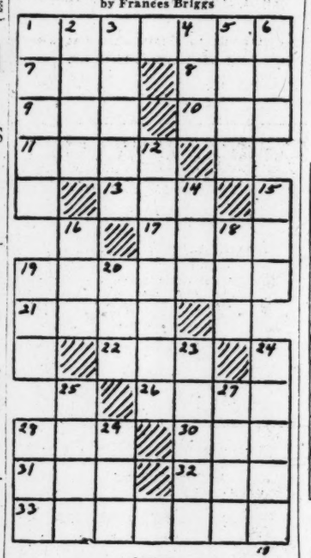
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofą; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

Forest Revenue

A church-owned forest of 75 acres in New England, purchased in 1760, has netted the church $4.45 per acre per year for the past 100 years.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who sings a song to the evening star in opera "Tannhäuser"?
7—City of Talladega is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—What is an undeveloped or dormant bud of a potato?
9—Kindled.
10—What is Margery's surname in certain well-known Mother Goose rhyme?
11—What is a large South American toucan?
13—What is the projecting nave of a wheel?
17—The iris is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
19—Who wrote "In His Steps"?
21—Who was third son of Jacob and Leah?
22—Conjunction.
26—If you were in Buffalo, N. Y., in what direction would you travel to reach Schenectady?
28—Wet, soft earth.
30—Born.
31—What is first name of Miss Hutton, band leader?
32—Vehicle.
33—Mrs. O'Leary's cow is supposed to have kicked over what to start Chicago fire?

Down
1—What dance is performed to music in triple measure?
2—Hodgepodge is what?
3—What is a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door?
4—The lily of the palace has flowers of what color?
5—What is a native nursemaid in India called?
6—What is the common European gull?
12—What is a preliminary or general sketch or indication of a plan?
14—What article of furniture might have slats?
15—Tavern.
16—Article.
18—In what month was William Cullen Bryant born (abbr.)?
19—Crafty.
20—What is first name of Miss Le Gallienne, American actress?
23—Would you dance, plant, or spend a cantico?
24—What is the hindpart of a vessel?
25—What is prized as a food fish?
27—Scorch.
28—What is a unit equal to the thousandth part of an inch?
29—The Danites were descended from whom?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

"A Bit Softer, Please!"

Here is an interesting little incident in the life of one of our great conductors, leading one of our greatest orchestras.

The orchestra played about eight phrases of the first movement of a symphony when the conductor tapped his baton on the desk to silence them.

"That was very nice," he said, "but the brass a little bit softer."

They went through the composition again and at exactly the same place he again stopped them and said more emphatically:

"The brass a little bit softer."

This happened at least a half-dozen times and the men in the brass section were getting a little annoyed so they decided among themselves not to play at all.

Again the orchestra started the symphony and went straight through the entire four movements. At the end the great conductor said with a twinkle in his eye,

"That was very nice but remember tonight at the concert the brass a little bit softer."

Explanation

He makes no pretense of having literary ability but has a faculty of putting his thoughts into verse in such a manner that it is pleasant to the reading public. Oddly enough, inspiration may be an inherent quality in his family, for the Lowville poet is a descendant of Walter Hunt, who in 1849 invented the safety pin.—Honolulu Advertiser.

That'll do it, adds The New Yorker.

Little Tyke's Viewpoint

Grandma was wearing her hair in a smart new up-do, secured by two large heirloom combs, which four-year-old Carol greatly admired. "But," she commented earnestly, "I should think they would bother when you go to stand on your head!"

Signing John Hancock Means Just That

Associated Press News Features

Philadelphia

"Put your John Hancock here," the notary public said.

The gray-haired man did.

"No, I meant sign your name, not write John Hancock," the exasperated notary public said.

"But John Hancock is my name," said the man, who is a direct descendant of the brother of John Hancock who signed the Declaration of Independence.

The present-day John Hancock signs his own name with the same form and flourish as that in the original signature which he said he began copying when he was five.

Soft Drinks

Soft drinks, usually carbonated, are typically American; in 1943 approximately 18,000,000,000 bottled drinks were sold at over 1,250,000 selling places.

Associated Press

Tip From Mother Goose

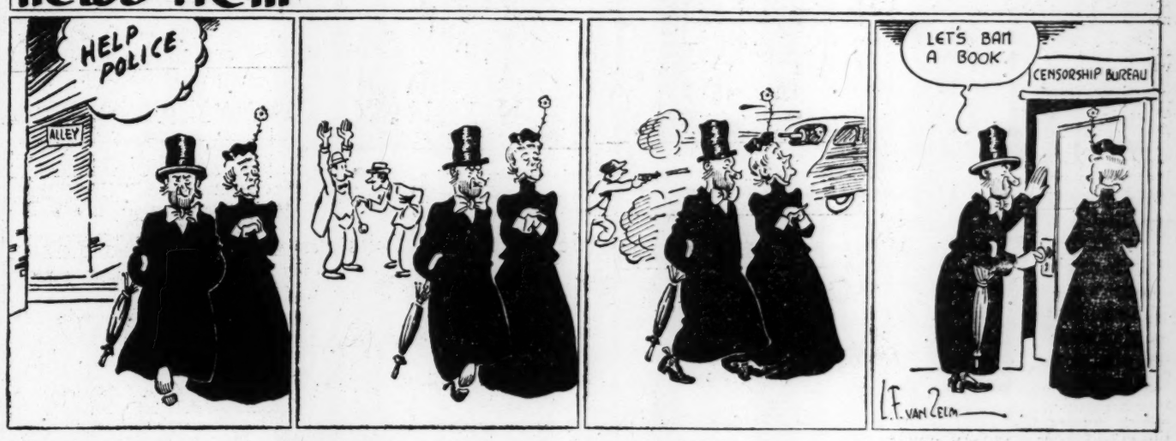
This little kitten heard about the little old lady who lived in a shoe. Besides, what's more comfortable than an old shoe?

Brevities

The fame of a young and popular American singer has spread to the British Isles, where a familiar classic is now referred to as "The Moonlight Sinatra."

Certainly it would be a pleasure nowadays if you could secure only one cook to spoil the stew.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal.

A neutral journalist says that prominent Nazis who have arrived in Lisbon wear puzzled expressions. Their problem is, "Where do we go from here?"—Punch.



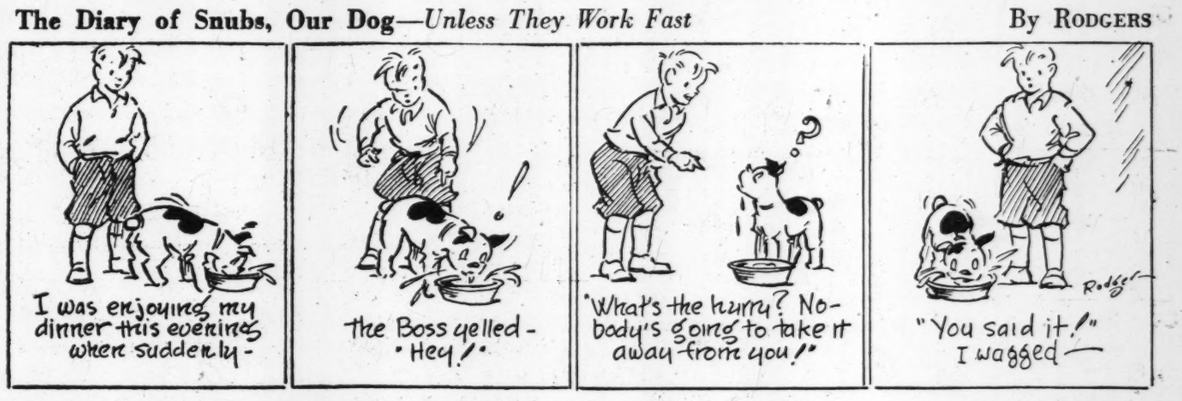
The Taffles—*Evading the Question* By PALMER

POP, I WANT TO ASK YOU A LOT OF QUESTIONS BEFORE I SEND THEM IN TO THE "FLABBERGAST THE EXPERTS" PROGRAM
SUCH AS?
HOW MANY SALT CELLARS WOULD HOLD ALL THE SALT IN THE OCEAN?
COME, HENRY- WHAT'S THE CATCH? WHY DO YOU INSIST ON DOING THE DISHES WHILE I SIT IN THE LIVING ROOM?
Hom Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fur Hat Day* By LE PELLEY

WELL... HERE'S MY FUR HAT... YOU'VE GOT TO ADMIT IT HAS CERTAIN ADVANTAGES IN THE WINTER TIME!
PLOOSH...
OF COURSE IT HAS CERTAIN DISADVANTAGES TOO..
ZING
L. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Unless They Work Fast* By RODGERS


I was enjoying my dinner this evening when suddenly-
the Boss yelled- "Hey!"
"What's the hurry? Nobody's going to take it away from you!"
"You said it!" I wagged—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sounds Good to Tom* By THE HAGERS

WHAT WILL IT BE, WADDLES?
GARLIC, RAISINS, A COCOANUT, APPLES, AND WALNUTS.
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO— FILL A CHRISTMAS STOCKING?
THESE ARE FOR AUNT MATILDA'S BENGAL CURRY,— OUR NEW SPECIALTY AT JACK'S LUNCH COUNTER.
SAVE ME A SEAT FOR 6:30! I'LL BE THERE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America and Poland

There will be 1,000 Americans disturbed by Mr. Churchill's challenge on Poland to every one who has any real answer. For the truth is that the Prime Minister's invitation to "fish or cut bait" finds the vast majority of Americans still uncertain about what role their country should play in the political arrangements of Europe.

They have no such hesitation about military affairs. They cheered the Russian sweep to the gates of Warsaw. They welcomed the landing of British troops in Greece. They gladly send Lend-Lease supplies which they hope will help Russia drive the Nazis clear out of Poland. And at this moment, when the Germans are heavily counterattacking against American armies in the West, they know that they are helped by every new pressure in the East by the Red Army. But co-operation in political affairs is less simple.

For Americans have not seen the close connection between military and political affairs. Before the war they seemed to be insisting—through the Neutrality Act—that there could be no question in Europe which need concern them. Afterward, when Yugoslavia, Greece and Russia were girding themselves to resist the Nazis, American sentiment and American promises of Lend-Lease urgently intervened to encourage resistance. So even in 1941 and before Americans were ready to take military action, their political interest in Europe—in peace—was clearly disclosed.

But they find a policy on Poland especially difficult to arrive at. There is the memory that Poland was the country initially attacked—and the fact that the bulk of the great body of Poles in the United States either fear Russia or follow the Roman Catholic Church's active campaign against Communism. There has been also a tendency to accept the Polish Government in exile as the Government of Poland—natural enough when London and Washington were co-operating with it.

Probably most Americans have unconsciously supposed also that the postwar settlement of Europe would be a co-operative undertaking—without perhaps defining just what part they wished to take or continue to maintain. Too often, in fact, they have simply thought everything would be all right once the war was won. Now they have to face the question of how they are going to participate in the peace—not merely in some general peace organization along the lines of Dumbarton Oaks, but in the day-to-day political adjustments required.

Russia is plainly insisting on settling the Polish question by force of her own arms. And Mr. Churchill sees nothing to be done about it. There certainly was nothing sacred about the prewar Polish boundary, fixed by Polish force of arms in 1921. The Curzon Line would probably be fairer, although the cities of Vilna and Lwow are clearly Polish. The plans for compensating Poland with German territory are more questionable, but if achieved by resettlement of Germans might afford a sounder basis for peace.

Most Americans will wish Washington to use every means of moral suasion possible to persuade Russia to permit some moderating participation in the settlement. Will they be ready also to back up—and continue to back up—any guarantees the United Nations may offer Russia as an alternative to her single-handed search for security? It has been proved by the war to be linked to American security. The most useful question for Americans is not, "What about Russia in Poland?" but "What about America in the peace?"

Landing on Mindoro

While the actual landing on Mindoro was virtually unopposed, the fierce air attacks made on the American convoy en route to the island and the continued last-man defense of Leyte point to another tenacious Japanese effort to fight for every foot of the Philippines. We may expect that Japan will use every available unit of its dwindling shipping to pour in troops from Manila and other ports on Luzon.

In the meanwhile, the Army-Navy problem lies in keeping open the long line of supply and reinforcement which runs through the very center of the archipelago. The very fact that such a long leapfrog operation was attempted accents the Allied domination of sea and air in this area. And it has demonstrated that a superior carrier-borne air force could neutralize land-based planes at least long enough to have made the landing possible.

Workers for the Drafting

Noting the urgent demand for workers in war industries, a reader inquires why the tremendous number of persons engaged in the least essential industry in the United States are not enlisted for the more useful effort. She refers to those who make, transport, and sell alcoholic liquors.

Just how many persons are engaged in the liquor business? "Beer and Brewing in America" says that in an average year more than one million men are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of beer alone. Lewis S. Rosenstiel, chairman of the board of Schenley Distillers Corporation, in 1941 claimed 250,000 persons employed by distillers, distributors, and other branches of the whisky industry. In addition to the brewers, distillers, and vintners, there are some 400,000 retail liquor dealers of all types in the United States.

Millions of bushels of grain, thousands of tons of coal, essential metals, electric power, gasoline, tires, timber, and other materials needed for the war effort are consumed by the liquor trade. But the greatest need at the moment is manpower—and John Barleycorn probably has 2,000,000 men promoting his interests. Not all of them can be reached by Selective Service. Possibly only a Presidential order could divert this manpower from a non-essential industry into work of which the individual need not be ashamed. There is no question of the need.

Von Rundstedt Moves

The German counteroffensive against the south or right flank of the American First Army should be viewed as a defensive move. The counterattack is as standard in German tactics as infiltration is in Japanese. It is an exceedingly effective military device for a number of reasons, not the least of which lies in its ability to preserve an aggressive spirit among troops who are actually fighting a retreating action.

But, having said this, we should emphasize that the current German advance is no mere local counterattack. Adding together the evidence appearing in front-line dispatches for the last month, it looks as though Field Marshal von Rundstedt has been successful in holding his front with a maximum number of second-line troops and a minimum of first-class units. This has enabled him to build up a strategic reserve of some of the best divisions left in the Reich's army with which either to meet an Allied breakthrough or to mount a counterblow at an opportune moment.

He has chosen the latter, and for what are good reasons, evident now at least in part. The Allies had advanced before Cologne to the west bank of the Roer River. The crossing can possibly be delayed for a time by second-line troops backed up by a few crack units. The British and Canadian armies are still immobilized by the natural and German-made floods at the mouths of the Rhine. The American Third Army is pushing slowly but steadily into the Saar, and the Seventh Army is making a major threat at the Wissembourg Gap toward the left flank of von Rundstedt's main forces.

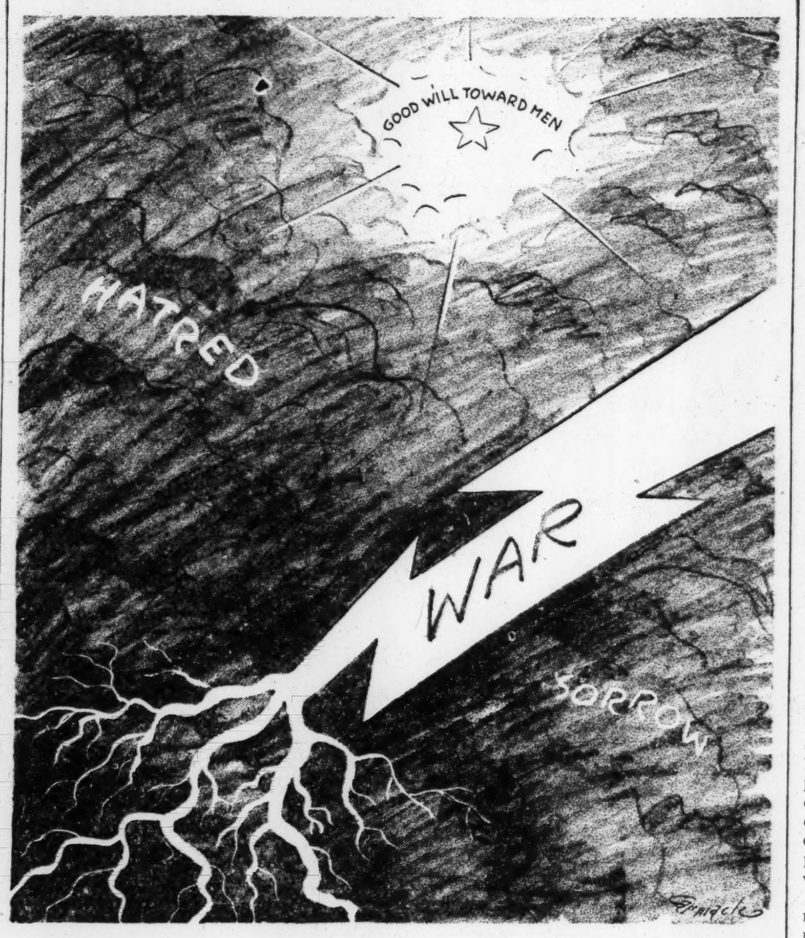
Thus the German right wing and center are relatively secure for a time; the left flank, to the south, is under dangerous pressure. Von Rundstedt had the alternative of rushing strategic reserves to meet the Seventh Army push or to strike, as he did, nearer the point at which these reserves were most likely concentrated.

It seems highly improbable that the Allied command, with its great air superiority, has not known of some impending attack. From the initial success of the drive, it seems possible that its strength was underestimated. Von Rundstedt appears to be committing everything he has in reserve: armored divisions, tanks, planes, and V weapons.

For this reason, although the battle has not reached its decisive stage, either of two results seems probable. If General Eisenhower is able to stop the drive with relatively local reserves without weakening other fronts, the Allies will be in a more favorable position than before the counteroffensive started. If, however, Allied divisions held available for a major Allied breakthrough must now be thrown in, the Germans will have saved themselves at least until the coming summer.

Aunt Hattie says that she read in the papers that a prominent Senator had attacked the Government's Foreign Policy. She says this should be a stinging rebuke to those who declare that we didn't have any.

Visible Through the Clouds



On a Paris Balcony

By Barbara Ellis Browne

On my first morning in Paris since the war I stood on the balcony outside my room at the Hotel Scribe, near the Place de l'Opéra, drinking in Paris.

The city was shimmering in blond light exactly as it had that June morning when I was last here in 1939. From below came the tinkling and twinkling of bicycle traffic on the boulevard and now and then the sharp short blast of the French traffic policemen's whistle. To the left, up at the end of the Rue Scribe was the *Galeries Lafayette*. To the right, under the plane trees, the kiosks and crowds, and, parked opposite under the Grand Hotel, the little buff square-hosed jeeps, a German jeep, captured only a few weeks ago, and a few red Renault taxis reserved for the use of correspondents.

I felt like stretching out my arms and embracing the whole scene, and was conscious at the same moment of wondering whether any Gestapo still lurked behind the bright blue paper pasted onto the windows of the Grand Hotel opposite. Several had been caught there not many days before.

There was a web of excitement woven through the texture of this new Paris. It was nothing like the sinister throb of trouble and horror to come that I remembered having felt in Spain the year before civil war broke out there; nothing like the heroic drabness, deprivation and danger of Britain girt, every man, woman and child contributing, to stand and having done all, to stand; nothing like the electric shock of Paris itself under the February 6 riots of 1934 nor under the hollow havoc of the sit-down strikes of 1936; and it was nothing like the dread threatening which I knew the future to hold as I stood on the balcony of our Paris flat one June morning in 1938. How often one stands on a balcony in Paris, I thought, and savors the atmosphere! This excitement, this ebullience of 1944, was different. It had not broken through to the surface yet. Perhaps it never would. So far the only appearance of it were pistol shots in the night, collaborationists' names chalked on their houses, people disappearing, tragic telephone calls—private accounts being settled.

* * *

Apart from the tragedy which the actual participants of all this must be feeling, the contribution it made to the essence of Paris as a whole seemed a kind of picturesque ferocity—rather like emblematic crossed swords under a Revolutionary bonnet and the motto "Vive la Liberté" which I had found once on a charming pottery plate in a tiny shop near Notre Dame.

Paris, it seemed to me, standing on the balcony, wore this excitement with decorative sense, becomingly, as part of its costume at this historic moment, as if it were one of the very newest bangles from a jeweler's in the Place Vendôme. A bangle signifies something, of course—as the fashion is these days—like a pair of wings, or a V . . . , the Croix de Lorraine, a little jeweled *coq tricolore*, or, as I had seen on the lapel of so many English girls and was now seeing on Paris ones, the simple gold letters U. S.

But what did the Paris bangle signify? That first morning on the balcony I little more than caught a glimpse of it. Paris had originated and outmoded so many bangles, both political and ornamental, I reflected, that one must not jump to conclusions. The people of the capital might be caught in the meshes of this fashionable excitement, yet the city retained its perspective.

A flight of planes, remote as birds, but with a straight-line consciousness never so obvious in the artistry of feathered wings, flew towards the East. Looking at them I remembered how detached from all this the people in them were probably feeling, how detached I had felt the day before myself, flying over Paris. It was as hard to believe in that detachment now as it had been then to realize that I would—and so soon!—be immersed in the quandary of Paris—today's Paris, today's France.

And yet I was. I longed impetuously to go out and walk about in it—to just let myself feel it all. Yet the sunny balcony held me a moment longer, the balcony which like the plane, though in a lesser degree, gives one an élan for analysis, for objectivity. And the thought which I had at that moment was one which I have so often had before—that the quandary of France is in a way the quandary of the world.

* * *

For France, in a way, is the political laboratory of western civilization—of democracy, if one prefers—for it is in the furnace of the French intellect that the problem of our times is most acutely thrashed out. In a world in which the stranglehold of two extremes of political thought—fascism and communism — is becoming tighter and tighter, with fewer people every day being able to define a position in the center which neither of the extremes will challenge as being its opposite—it is remarkable and odd that one of the most current complaints and criticisms against prewar French politics is that it was split up into so many parties. Those splits were actually the evidence of many and various attempts to define political positions somewhere in the center—that democratic rock so undeniably the headstone on which to build, yet so vague to define in comparison with the concrete realism of the two opposing yet uncomfortably similar totalitarianisms.

At that point in my reverie I found my gaze fixed upon a woman going by in quite the most gigantic turban I'd seen yet—one of the home-made kind which the Parisians make on their head and stuff with paper to give the desired shape—and I decided to go down at once and walk among these incredible people who are as alarmingly right about their hats as they try to be about their politics.

Mirror of World Opinion

Fair Play

Award of the Carnegie Institute $1,000 first prize for a painting to Yasuo Kuniyoshi deserves more than passing attention. He is a native of Japan, resident in the United States since he was 13 years old.

We doubt whether the Japanese would accord such a distinction to a member of an alien race under the circumstances. The distinguished artists who were judges of the contest were able to lay aside prejudice and deal justly with an individual. It is an example of fair play for citizens in more mundane activities than the painting of pictures.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Why Not Diplomatic Chiefs of Staff?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

In recent days the American Government has publicly scolded London for interference in the domestic affairs of Italy and Greece, Prime Minister Churchill has chided President Roosevelt for not defining the United States attitude toward Poland, Premier Stalin has remained inscrutably aloof in the Kremlin, and the Nazis have been eagerly picking up all the stray marbles.

It is not pleasant; it is not promising; there is no value in pretending that it is, but there is value in attempting to see the underlying causes of the diplomatic tangle and to do something about them. These might be put down as the minimum conclusions which must be drawn from the aggravated headlines:

1. American foreign policy is not being frankly, continuously, nor intelligently expounded to the American people. Secretary of State Stettinius affirmed to the Senate last week that "much fuller information" should be made available, and recent events vividly illustrate the necessity. Without such information there is no adequate foundation either for public support or for needed criticism of what the State Department is seeking to accomplish. Even informed newspaper readers and most experts will find it difficult to arrive at any explanation of why the Secretary of State issued a press conference criticism of British policy in Italy instead of communicating his views through the customary diplomatic channels. The criticism is not without merit, but what has happened to Anglo-American relations that public quarreling suddenly becomes the official means of communication? The American people don't know; the British people don't know. Mr. Stettinius's devotion to the principle of "fuller information" will be welcome. It could not be more timely.

2. The second conclusion which developments underline is that the Soviet Government is continuing to play an aloof, diplomatic lone hand, and such aloofness at this stage of fast-moving European events applies an excessive strain and an unwanted delay to all efforts to put the spirit of Dumbarton Oaks into practice even before its formal organization can be created. Moscow has reason to want to be sure that America is going to play with the United Nations team and not just coach from the sidelines, but she could help get the team onto the field by herself coming out of the dressing room.

3. Finally, it is now tardily and painfully evident that the imperative need is to give the politico-diplomatic side of the war and the emerging peace the same sustained and authoritative direction which the military side receives from the hands of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The meetings of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin have been invaluable, but events have demonstrated that the essential mechanism for combined peacemaking has never at any time approached the efficiency of the mechanism for combined war making.

The proposal that the United States and Britain—with the warmest invitation to Russia to join in if she will—establish a board of the highest possible authority, which would be capable of dealing with day-to-day political-economic problems as the Combined Chiefs of Staff deal with military problems, is today receiving renewed and highly placed support in Washington.

It would be designed to bring about continuous consultation and integration on diplomatic questions, which we haven't had so far. It would mean that military decisions could be fully, instead of sporadically, related to their political effects. For example, as I understand the circumstances, the fact that military offensives during the past three months were going to preclude the getting of adequate food and fuel into liberated Belgium, Italy, and Greece and thus create a grave political peril to the war and to the peace, was not even figured as a factor in those military decisions. Perhaps the military timetable should have stood as determined, but these political crises should arise not because they have been neglected but only if unavoidable.

Richard K. Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is in Washington this week to regain Allied diplomatic unity. It won't be had for the asking, but there is much evidence that the British and American people are equally distressed over unhappy events in liberated Europe. That is a sound basis for their Governments to get together.

Bombs and the Japanese Mentality

The Wide Horizon

By Lawrence Griswold

An archaeologist who spent a number of years in the Far East

On December 6th, the Japanese Government reiterated that it could not prevent "vengeance" being wreaked by "an aroused and infuriated populace" on American fliers forced down in Japanese territory. The motive behind that statement was, of course, to frighten American airmen into refusing to fly over the islands of Nippon.

It shows poor psychological reasoning on the part of the Japanese. Instead of scaring Americans, it simply revealed to the world that the rulers of Japan were frightened at the prospect of a steady diet of aerial bombardment. Knowing their own people, they are justified in their alarm.

This fear of the popular reaction appears also in the recent announcement of the evacuation of Tokyo.

For the Japanese people are not realists in their mental approach to life; they are conventionalized to an extreme unimaginable by occidental peoples. They live in a world of escape and dreams to which they have been conditioned from childhood. No Japanese will voluntarily accept a condition he does not like. If the fact is unpleasant he will replace it with something which may be fantastic but nearer his heart's desire.

For example, if your houseboy is asked what the weather is when he wakes you in the morning, you will be told that the weather is fine, even though there is a howling blizzard outside and all the plumbing has burst. In his mind, the truth is too unpleasant to exist; so why bother with it?

However, if the unpleasantness persists, such as occurred during the great earthquake of 1923, the Japanese simply quit. Nervous ones commit *seppukku* in the delusion that death is the only answer; the remainder exist but with minds which have become numbed in their refusal to cope with a condition they cannot ignore.

For this reason, the Japanese Government fears a prolonged series of air raids. It knows that the resilience of the people's morale depends upon the rarity with which these attacks are made.

In order to understand Japanese mentality, it is quite necessary to put all concepts of logic out of mind. From birth the child is taught patterned conventions, not of thinking, but of thought. Instead of a continuous flow of reason, the child is conditioned to imagine a standard picture proper to an occasion. That picture, he is taught, is the truth; whatever else exists is fiction.

He is taught, for example, that the Dai Nippon Teikoku Tenno (the emperor) is the personification of their god; that the duty of the child is to live for that god and—if advisable—to die for him. The only honor possessed by a Japanese subject is encompassed by his service to the emperor.

Living, he serves his living avatar so that, dying, he will be acceptable to his ancestors and rebirth on the celestial plane. If he fails the emperor and lives, his honor is dead and he is not acceptable to his ancestors. From that point onward, death for himself and his descendants is obliteration.

This is the reason for *seppukku*. "Honorable self-immolation" is the redeeming penalty for failing the emperor. It is also the reason for those apparently insane "banzai" charges which the Japs make when all military logic would suggest surrender. The Japs do not want to die but they cannot live now and live after death as well; neither they nor their descendants. This is Bushido the essence of Shintoism.

And so, when the bombs from American planes have destroyed area after area of business and manufacturing districts; when fires have succeeded fires and the death tolls mount daily in places where the Japanese cannot ignore such things, there will be a convulsion in the popular Japanese mind that will leave the Government helpless.

It is more than likely that hysteria will involve whole communities in mass suicides and that factory workers will undergo a sort of mental "sitdown." When that occurs, the war on Tokyo will have been won and occupation will be the next step. The Japanese conviction of his superiority is a rigid picture and without humor. It will shatter suddenly when it goes.

Maps For a New World

The Bookshelf

The present generation is served by a new kind of mapmaking. It is the special purpose map, designed to illustrate a phase of the war, of politics, or of economy. It makes for simplicity, for ease of grasp. But it doesn't take the place of the painstaking "maps that were just maps," which flowered in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

EUROPE, An Atlas of Human Geography, by Marthe Rajchman (New York: Morrow, $2), is an example. The approach is somewhat akin to the methods of the geopoliticians. Familiar boundaries are overlaid with new figures and symbols which not only show populations, climates, and linguistic distributions, but income density, population transfers, agricultural-industrial balances, and communications systems.

These things are of great use in the larger understanding of the world that is being thrust upon Americans. And Miss Rajchman, reading the imperatives of her own research, cannot help but perceive the interrelation of the broader problems of peace and security. She writes in her introduction:

"The sacrifice of the thousands of young lives of the Allied Nations for security for all mankind should make a firm foundation upon which United Free Nations may build and develop successfully a great design for an organized World Community, without which a Commonwealth of Europe cannot arise, nor can it prosper if Europe remains disunited."

THE WAR IN MAPS, by Francis Brown (New York: Oxford University Press, $2), is a continuation of an annual atlas first published in 1943. It puts between covers the best of the year's cartography of a distinguished journalistic contemporary. In this edition, there are fewer "battle" maps and more campaign maps—showing the course of the war over a broader period. An interesting analysis of world oil production highlights their economic maps. Naturally, both the Times and Miss Rajchman devote attention to the resources of Russia.

Fine as they are, both volumes face the basic fact that the only way to make a small chart simple is to leave something out. They achieve this by a singleness of purpose on each page. The reader who is interested in the specific points with which they are concerned will be well served. But such atlases are not intended to take the place of the too-often-neglected volumes of far greater girth, which show the towns, the rivers, the roads, and the mountains which, after all, are still the world. GX.

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